Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

# Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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# MEN ON MAKIN, TARAWA INFLICT HEAVY DAMAGE AND FIGHT TO LAST MAN

## HEROIC STAND IS RECOUNTED BY SPOKESMAN

### Fully Manifested Traditional Glory of Imperial Navy, Declares Kurihara

### PICTURE FINAL CHARGE

### Enemy Frantic Efforts to Take Islands Described by Captain in Radio Speech

Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Sectional Chief of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a long radio speech made at 7:20 p.m. Monday, lauded and stressed the valiant fighting of the Imperial Japanese Naval Landing Party garrisoned on Tarawa and Makin Islands and of many Japanese civilians in the Naval service who cooperated with the fighting men, all dying a glorious death. His speech substantially follows:

"As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters today, 3,000 officers and men of the Japanese Naval Landing Party at Tarawa and Makin Islands and 1,500 civilian employees there who cooperated with the Garrison Forces intercepted a powerful enemy landing force numbering 50,000 that came attacking the Gilberts group since November 19 and after fighting a gallant battle, which makes even the gods weep, and dealing a really tremendous blow to the enemy, the whole members died a heroic death, thereby fully manifesting the traditional glory of the Imperial Navy.

"Seriously frantic over the strengthening of Japan's position of sure victory and invincibility, as a result of the brilliant war victories in her initial war operations and also over the fact that the great task of constructing Greater East Asia is making headway day after day, our enemy, America, started to cry loudly 'Don't give Japan time,' and with this commenced a rapid and large-scale counter-offensive.

**Enemy Hit Hard**

"On November 1 the enemy sallied forth with a large number of aircraft carriers, battleships and others and attempted to land its troops on Bougainville Island of the Solomons group. The Japanese Navy Units, particularly its Air Units, by their valiant fighting defeated the enemy in the sea area in the vicinity of that island. The result was that the enemy warships sunk and damaged numbered 94, including 11 aircraft carriers and many battleships, cruisers, destroyers and transports. The enemy also lost 576 planes shot down by the Japanese Air Units. This was really a tremendous damage. The enemy's counter-offensive thus was frustrated.

"On November 19, however, the enemy with a powerful task force consisting of aircraft carriers and many other war craft came attacking the Japanese advance bases in the Gilbert Islands. These enemy warships escorted a convoy. The enemy raid was readily responded to by the Japanese Naval Landing Party garrisoning Tarawa and Makin Islands in constant vigil as guardians of the foremost defense line in the Pacific. All the Japanese fighting men there gallantly offered iron resistance for the honor of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and with a firm resolve to display the prestige of the men of Yamato.

"On Tarawa Island, 900 enemy planes came attacking Tarawa Island during the forenoon. Bombs were dropped like rain. Part of our defense equipment was destroyed as a result. A fairly large number of men of the Garrison Forces were either killed or wounded, but the spirit of our fighting men was enhanced more than ever before. Our side shot down 31 enemy planes under the intensive enemy bombing. Early on the following morning the enemy again carried out the bombing of the island with 200 and several scores of planes. The bombardment on the island also was started from five battleships, cruisers and destroyers, and this lasted for two hours. Intercepting the enemy planes, the garrison men shot down 23 of them. At the same time, the enemy came attacking Makin Island with the total number of 300 planes and the Landing Party there, too, intercepted the raiding planes and repulsed them, shooting down 12 of them. At dawn on the morning of November 21, the enemy came close to the two islands and started landing by means of several hun-

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## Fearlessly Attack Invaders

## PACT ANNIVERSARY IS HAILED BY WICHIT

### Exhorts All Asiatics to Forge Ahead for Final Victory; Stresses Co-Efforts Aim

Asia will belong to the Asiatics when we win this war, which will be ended in victory as long as we do our duties and work together in perfect harmony, declared Wichit Wichit Wathakan, Thai Ambassador to Japan, in a statement issued today.

The occasion was the second anniversary of the Pact of Alliance signed December 21, 1941 between Japan and Thailand, and the first anniversary of the exchange of ratifications of the Cultural Agreement between the two countries.

In stressing the significance and efficacy of the Pact, the Thai Ambassador declared that it has created full confidence among the people and December 21 has become a memorial day of Japan-Thai cooperation.

Ambassador Wichit's statement follows:

It was two years ago when the Pact of Alliance between Japan and Thailand was signed in Bangkok. The ceremonies of signing this Pact were unprecedented in the diplomatic history of Thailand. By an earnest desire to render the Pact sacred and to appeal to the hearts of the Thai people, I had arranged for the Pact to be signed in the Temple of the Most Sacred Emerald Buddha which is worshipped not only by all the Thai People but by the Burmese and Indians.

The signing of this Pact in such a sacred place caused the strong anger of our enemies and I have been for a long time violently cursed by enemy radio propagandists. But the internal result was excellent. The Thai people consider this Pact as a sacred document. The said ceremony created full confidence among the people and December 21 has become a sacred day.

Since last year the Thai and Japanese people have gone to worship the Sacred Emerald Buddha together on December 21 and the Japanese priests residing in Thailand performed religious ceremonies in the said temple at the same time as the Thai priests.

One year later, I arranged that the ratifications of the Cultural Agreement between Japan and Thailand be exchanged on December 21, 1942.

December 21, therefore, has become a memorial day of Japan-Thai cooperation.

Two years have elapsed since the the signing of the Pact of Alliance and many things have been done during this short period of time. Japan and Thialand have shown to each other their mutual confidence and sympathy and are collaborating with each other in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia; Anglo-American influences have been completely wiped out of the Southern Regions; two independent countries have been born; one provisional government has been established, and the history of East Asia begins a new page and a new chapter.

I am a devout Asiatic and I cannot help devoting all my thoughts and actions to the cause of Asia. I have the firm conviction that all Asiatics without exception must do their duties. The sacred duty of all Asiatics at the present time is to win the war. The war will be certainly won as long as the Asiatics do their duties and work in perfect harmony.

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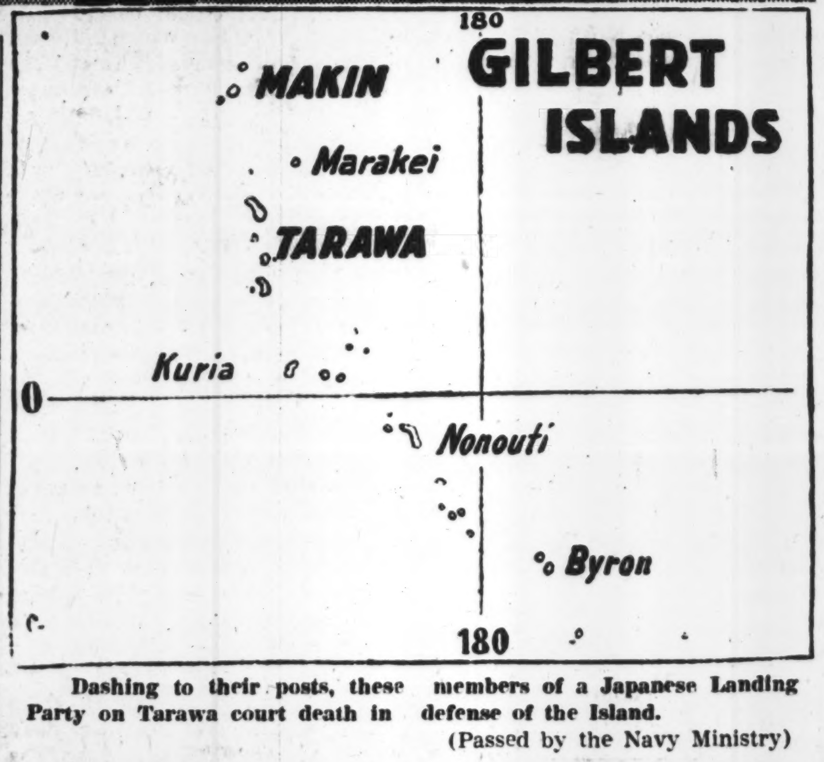


Dashing to their posts, these members of a Japanese Landing Party on Tarawa court death in defense of the Island.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

## Late Shibazaki Possessed Spirit of Lord Kusunoki

### Classmate Eulogizes Peerless Qualities of Late Hero Of Gilbert Islands—Was Typical Fighting Man and Commander

The spirit of Lord Kusunoki, incarnation of loyalty of Old Japan, who said he would overthrow the enemy of his Emperor even if he had to come back to life seven times to do it, lived in the person of the late Rear-Admiral Keiji Shibazaki, commander of the Imperial Navy landing party which garrisoned the Tarawa and Makin Islands, declared Rear-Admiral Shikazo Yano, director of the Bureau of Education of the Navy Ministry and classmate of the late Admiral, yesterday upon the issue of the Imperial Headquarters' communique on the heroic end of the garrison.

"I was fortunate enough to have had an opportunity of seeing Rear-Admiral Shibazaki immediately before he proceeded to Tarawa Island in the Gilberts as commander of the garrison in those parts. I was able to talk of various matters with him although he was extremely busy preparing for the departure," Rear-Admiral Yano said.

"That was the last I was to see him in the flesh. Already at that time the enemy counter-offensive in the Pacific had grown extremely fierce and the situation in that theater of war was of unusual tensity. Departing for a post of such a nature at such a time, the admiral must have been in a most determined frame of mind, for he said: 'Nothing better could a fighting man wish than to be given an opportunity to serve on the firing line. I shall depart in the spirit of Lord Kusunoki when he was proceeding to the Battle of Minatogawa. In an emergency, I have only to fight with everything that is in me.' I could feel the firm resolve that was charged in every fiber of his being.

**Admired Kusunoki**

"He came from Hyogo Prefecture and, perhaps for this reason, his admiration for the Kusunokis, father and son, was unbounded even from his middle school days. What inspired him was the declaration of the ancient general that he would overthrow the enemy of his Emperor even if he had to come back to life seven times to do it. I can just picture him as a youth making that vow his own and resolving to serve His Majesty the Emperor even as that great strategist did.

"On graduating from the Ono Middle School, Hyogo Prefecture, in 1912, he entered the Naval Academy in September of the same year. There I entered the same class with him. His purity of heart, simplicity, virility and dauntless spirit won the admiration of his class-mates and the peerless training given at the Academy added luster to his inherent qualities. In the third year, he enjoyed the respect of the class as assistant monitor and even then showed his qualities as a commander.

"He also excelled in the martial arts. He held the fourth grade in archery and his swordsmanship was easily of the third grade caliber. He was not backward in judo either. In gymnastics he showed himself an amazing master. His iron constitution was tempered into steel by the intense training he received at the school and his fearless and unquenchable spirit, too, was developed by the moral education he received there. In a steeplechase, for instance, when he saw that his side was slipping he jumped from a height of five or six meters lightly as a cat and amazed the rival team.

**Mentally Superior**

"Besides these physical qualities, he possessed to a high degree the requisite mental qualities of clear thinking, far-sightedness, daring combined with discretion. He was quick to act but only after a careful preparation. Thus he was a typical fighting man and commander.

"He enjoyed the honor of serving as aides-de-camp to members of the Imperial Family, besides holding offices both in the command and staff systems. When his rank was commander he served as commander of the warship Ataka and took part in the China Affair. He was assigned to the difficult Yangtze post and fulfilled his duties most creditably. As commander of the Ataka he fought in the Yangtze upstream campaign against Nanking and was cited and decorated with the Golden Kite for gallantry. Also as chief-of-staff of the Shanghai Landing Party he rendered distinguished service at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia. For nearly a year and a half since then until April this year he planned operations as chief-of-staff in punitive expeditions, pacification campaigns and patrol work.

"During this period of a year and a half, the late admiral did not take a single holiday, lived with his officers

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## Diary of Heroic Resistance

The war situation on Tarawa and Makin Islands covering the period from the start of landing operations by enemy troops on November 19 to the death in honor of all the Japanese fighting men and civilians there is summarized as follows:

**November 19**

1. The American fleet appeared off the Gilbert Islands, and bombarded Tarawa and Makin Islands.
2. A total of 900 enemy planes bombed Tarawa Island. Our landing party met the enemy and shot down 31 of the enemy planes. Enemy planes came attacking Makin Island too.

**November 20**

1. From early morning a total of 200 and odd enemy planes bombed Tarawa Island repeatedly. Our landing party shot down 23 of them.
2. Five enemy battleships and a number of cruisers and destroyers bombarded Tarawa Island continuously for two hours.
3. The enemy fired ship's guns on Tarawa Island.
4. A total of 300 enemy planes bombed Makin Island. Our landing party shot down 12 of them.

During the two days the enemy sent 2,200 tons of projectiles and 700 tons of bombs to the two islands. The spirit of our landing party rises higher.

**November 21**

1. Covered by the fire from ship's guns and by bombings, the enemy, after daylight, began landing on the two islands with more than 100 amphibian tanks and several hundred landing barges. Fighting on land began at last.
2. Our landing party sent terrific fire on the enemy, sank or grounded and set afire the greater part of the amphibian tanks and barges, caused the enemy to turn, and destroyed the greater part of the enemy's landing unit.
3. The enemy intensified further his bombing attacks. He brought out fresh units. At last he landed on a corner of the island.
4. At noon the landing party sent a report: "Some damage has been sustained by the military strength thus far in the severe fighting. But the enemy landing force, more than 5,000 men strong, was driven to the coast. At sunset we intend to surround it from three directions and annihilate it."

**November 22**

1. The enemy bombardment and bombings continued.
2. The enemy started the offensive with new large reinforcements. The Japanese Garrison Forces with an inferior number intercepted them and dealt the attackers a severe blow.
3. The Japanese Forces reported at 1 p.m. that "there was no change in the war situation," but with this report communications were cut off, as the wireless transmitter was destroyed.
4. It is with awe and trepidation to note that a gracious Imperial Message was awarded to the members of the Landing Party.

**November 23**

Japanese Navy reconnaissance planes found that the Japanese Landing Party held its position firmly without yielding even an inch of ground from the previous day. A fierce battle was still going on.

**November 24**

The enemy was landing new troops in succession. The Japanese Landing Party became gradually weaker in defense, but the remaining fighting men pressed hard on the enemy positions, overstepping the dead bodies of their comrades-in-arms. When they fired all their bullets, they made a daring bayonet charge and when their bayonets were broken they carried their own flesh against the enemy as human bullets. At last on November 25, Rear-Admiral Shibazaki with the remaining fighting men made a brave dash into the enemy camp and died a glorious death with the traditional vow of the Japanese warriors to annihilate the enemy in seven births.

## BASEBALL TEAM ORGANIZED

### Formed in Manila by Japanese Residents

Domei

MANILA, December 19—A Japanese baseball team was organized recently here for the purpose of further bolstering the health of the Japanese residents.

The team boasts of having some of the former baseball stars of the Tokyo Imperial, Keio and Meiji universities. Soldiers as well as staff members of various Japanese companies in the city are also members of the team.

## Tarawa and Makin Heroes Helped Score Big Results

### Effective Fighting of Men Under Shibazaki Caused Foe Fleet To Be Nailed Down Around Gilberts And Enabled Brilliant Results

By the effective fighting of the Landing Party under Rear-Admiral Keiji Shibazaki and the civilians in its service who died gloriously in action at Tarawa and Makin, the enemy South Pacific fleet was nailed down to the waters around the Gilberts and the brilliant battle results of the aerial battles off the Gilbert Islands were scored.

Looking back, it is seen that the following results were scored in the Gilbert battles:

The First Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands (November 19-21).

1—Battle results:

Instantaneously sunk: One medium-sized aircraft carrier and one destroyer.

Damaged: Two large-sized aircraft carriers (severely damaged, the possibility of one of them having been sunk being great), one medium-sized aircraft carrier (severely damaged, the possibility of it having been sunk great), one battleship or cruiser (severely damaged and set abiaze), one transport (severely damaged and set ablaze).

Shot down: 36 planes (three unconfirmed).

2—Japanese losses: A total of 15 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

The anti-air results scored by the land units in the Gilbert area from November 19 to 21 are 89 planes shot down (22 unconfirmed).

The battle result scored by a submarine in waters to the west of Makin on November 25: One aircraft carrier severely damaged (sinking almost certain).

The Second Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands (November 26).

1—Battle results:

Instantaneously sunk: One aircraft carrier.

Sunk: One aircraft carrier.

2—Japanese losses: One plane not yet returned.

The Third Aerial Battle Off the Gilbert Islands (November 27).

1—Battle results:

Instantaneously sunk: one large-sized aircraft carrier.

Sunk: One aircraft carrier and two cruisers.

Damaged: One cruiser or battleship (severely damaged and set ablaze).

2—Japanese losses: Five planes not yet returned.

The Sea Battle Inside the Makin Reefs (November 26).

1—Battle results:

Instantaneously sunk: one large-sized cruiser.

Damaged: One large-sized cruiser (severely damaged and set ablaze) and one transport (severey damaged and set ablaze).

2—No Japanese losses.

The Fourth Aerial Battle Off the Gilbert Islands (November 29).

1—Battle Results:

Instantaneously sunk: One aircraft carrier.

Sunk: One aircraft carrier and one unidentified type ship.

Damaged: One large-sized cruiser.

2.—Japanese losses: Six planes not yet returned.

The battle against enemy planes in the Marshall Islands area December 5).

1.—Battle results: 20 planes shot down.

2.—Japanese losses: Some damage on the ground.

The Aerial Battle off the Marshall Islands (December 5).

1.—Battle results:

Instantaneously sunk. One medium-sized aircraft carrier and one large-sized aircraft carrier.

Damaged: One large-sized aircraft carrier (sinking almost certain) and one cruiser (sinking almost certain).

2.—Japanese losses: Six planes not yet returned.

The composite results are as follows:

1.—Battle results:

Aircraft carriers: Eight sunk and five damaged.

Warship of unidentified category: One sunk.

Battleship or cruiser: One sunk.

Cruiser or battleship: One sunk.

Cruisers: Four sunk and three damaged.

Destroyer: One sunk.

Transports: Two damaged.

Total: 26 (14 sunk, instantaneously or otherwise and 12 damaged).

145 planes shot down (25 unconfirmed).

2.—Japanese losses: A total of 33 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

## GILBERT DEFENDERS UPHOLD NAVY SPIRIT

### Heroism Displayed by Japanese Landing Parties Lauded by Rear-Admiral Uematsu

With his thoughts centering on the garrison unit of the Gilbert Islands all the members of which paid the supreme sacrifice in the defense of the islands, thereby demonstrating the traditional fighting spirit of the Imperial Navy, Rear-Admiral Toma Uematsu, retired, member of the House of Representatives and a life member of the Yushukai, Retired Naval Officers' Association, who was commander of a naval landing party during the Shanghai incident in 1932, and in which he distinguished himself, made the following remarks about the heroes of the Gilbert Islands:

"I have no words to adequately express the sentiment I feel at the news of the fact that all the members of the garrison unit of Makin and Tarawa Islands died in the line of duty. Because of the loyalty of the members of the entire unit the defense of the Empire remains unshaken.

**Fiercest Bombing in History**

"I understand that the bombing raids and bombardments made against Makin and Tarawa Islands were the most terrific in the history of warfare. I am grateful to the members of the garrison unit who, under such unprecedented attack

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## ADMIRAL SHIBAZAKI HAILS FROM HYOGO

### Was Formerly Attached to Japanese Fleet Headquarters in China Area

The late Rear-Admiral Keiji Shibazaki, Commander of the Japanese Landing Party which garrisoned Tarawa and Makin Islands of the Gilberts group, who died a glorious death on Tarawa together with the officers and men under him, was born on April 9, 1894, at No. 22 Yashiki, Morimura, Kamitojo, Kato-gun, Hyogo Prefecture.

He graduated from the Naval Academy in December, 1915, and in the following year was appointed second sub-lieutenant. Two years later, he was promoted to sub-lieutenant.

In 1927 the late Rear-Admiral Shibazaki was promoted to lieutenant-commander and to commander in 1932. In the following year he was ordered to serve in the Naval General Staff Office, but was later transferred to adjutant of the Yokosuka Naval Station. He was promoted to captain in December of 1937 and was appointed staff officer of the Kure Naval Station.

In November, 1939, he was appointed vice-commander of a special base in the Hankow area additionally holding the post of staff officer.

In September, 1940, he was transferred to the Naval Hydrographic Department and in September, 1941, was attached to the Headquarters of

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## Naval Landing Party of 3,000 Held Off Foe of 50,000 For 5 Days

### DIED ON NOVEMBER 25

### 1,500 Japanese Civilian Employees Also Fought Valiantly to Their End

Having inflicted tremendous damage on the enemy forces which had landed of about 50,000 strong and contributed greatly to the aerial and naval operations of their comrade forces by drawing in a powerful enemy task force, the Imperial Naval Landing Party, of only about 3,000 garrisoned on Tarawa and Makin Islands of the Gilberts group, made their final charge on the enemy on November 25 and died gloriously, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:15 p.m. on Monday.

Living up to the tradition of the Imperial Armed Forces, the members of the Japanese Garrison commanded by Rear-Admiral Keiji Shibazaki, furiously attacked the overwhelmingly numerically superior enemy landing forces since November 21, never letting up with their fighting despite the persistent bombing and strafing by the enemy planes and bombardment from the enemy warships, the communique said.

The communique also disclosed that about 1,500 Japanese civilian employees, who constantly cooperated with the Garrison Forces on the two islands, also fought valiantly to the last man.

**Text of Communique**

The communique follows:

"The Imperial Naval Landing Party, garrisoned on Tarawa Island and Makin Island, furiously attacked the enemy landing troops of about 50,000 with a small force of 3,000 since November 21. They fought bravely day after day, defying the furious and persistent bombing and strafing of the enemy planes as well as the bombardment of the enemy warships, and inflicted on the enemy tremendous damage of several times larger than that sustained by our men. After making a great contribution toward our naval and aerial operations by drawing in a powerful enemy task force, all officers and men of the Imperial Naval Landing Party carried out their final assault on the enemy on November 25 and died a glorious death.

"The commandr was Rear Admiral Keiji Shibazaki.

"About 1,500 Japanese civilian employees, who constantly cooperated with the Garrison Forces on the two islands and fought valiantly also died an honorable death."

The Imperial Headquarters has announced the glorious death in action of the members of the Imperial Navy Landing Force and the civilians in its service who were defending the isolated islands of Tarawa and Makin, on the equator 5,000 kilometers away from Japan Proper. Those who died gloriously were Rear-Admiral Keiji Shibazaki and 3,000 of the Landing Party and 1,500 civilians in its service who were there for construction work.

The Imperial Navy Landing Party, whose fame spread far and wide in 1932 and 1937 for its action at Shanghai, has again manifested its traditional spirit and added a glorious new page to its history.

These 4,500 loyal souls held solidly the foremost front and contributed greatly toward drawing in the enemy. Their contribution to the whole operational scheme is great beyond expression. There were no final messages from the Unit Commanders of the two islands possibly because the wireless equipment was destroyed early, and because of that no details as to the Units' fighting and other conditions are available. Gathering the reports which have come in from abroad, however, it is clear that their fighting was something to be recorded gloriously in the annals of world fighting.

What is especially notable is that it has been revealed for the first time that the 1,500 civilians in the service of the Landing Party fought till the end with the Landing Force and were killed gloriously in action. These men cooperated with the fighting units in working day and night building up bases and strengthening the defenses in the islands

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# PACT WITH THAILAND CEMENTS RELATIONS

## Signing of Treaty Two Years Ago Today With Japan Boosts Aim to Fight to Victory

**By PHROT PHUTTHINAN**
**Tokyo Correspondent for the Nikorn, Bangkok Chronicle and Suphab Satri, Bangkok, Thailand**

Providing a firm foundation for friendly relations between Japan and Thailand, two years ago today, December 21, the Japan-Thailand Pact of Alliance was concluded. With the signing of this Alliance, the centuries-old friendly relations between the two countries were set on a new basis and supplied what had been lacking till then for all-out cooperation between them in all fields. The signing of the Pact of Alliance between the two countries signified the taking of a solemn pledge by them to fight side by side in both offense and defense and not lay down arms till complete and unequivocal victory was achieved in this war.

Now, two years after that historic and epoch-making day in the history of Japan-Thailand relations,—two years that have completely changed the face of Greater East Asia—one cannot but wonder at and express gratitude to the leaders of the two countries for their astute statesmanship and far-sightedness in having concluded the Pact of Alliance.

Ever since the Alliance was concluded, not only has the cooperation between the two countries in the military field been greatly strengthened but in the political, economic, cultural and, in fact, in every other field the two have forged closer and closer on a basis of mutual reciprocity, each respecting the other's sovereignty and independence.

**Always Backed Japan**

Even before the signing of the Pact of Alliance, Thailand was an enthusiastic cooperator with Japan in the latter's program for building up a new Greater East Asia and from the very beginning of the War of Greater East Asia it rallied itself on the side of Japan to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion and construct Greater East Asia on a new and healthy foundation.

Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, who had long realized the lofty ideals for which Japan had been striving, immediately allowed the passage of Japanese troops through Thailand when Japan declared war against the United States and Britain on December 8, 1941.

This cooperative act on the part of Thailand to a degree facilitated the swift advance of the Japanese Forces through the Malay Peninsula and the rapid reduction of that bastion of British imperialism in East Asia, Singapore. It also partly helped in the driving out of Burma of the Anglo-Chungking troops which subsequently resulted in the birth of the independent Burmese nation.

But Thailand's cooperation with Japan has not been limited to one of a passive nature. From the very beginning of the hostilities, the Thai armed forces under the supreme command of Premier Field-Marshal Phibun, have been vigorously active, fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with their Japanese comrades-in-arms.

**Thai Army Active**

In the Burma campaign, the Thai armed forces fully displayed their fighting abilities by taking part in the operations to drive the enemies out of the Shan States and acquitted themselves meritoriously. In this manner, the country has willingly borne its share of the burden and is determined to continue to do so, ready to rise or fall with Japan in order to promote world peace.

Now, ever since the signing of the Alliance, the two countries have been drawn closer together, can be seen from the various agreements concluded between them in these two years. In the economic field, the Yen and the Baht were put on par early last year to facilitate commerce between the countries and this was followed by another agreement for the settling of trade accounts. Furthermore, a loan of ¥200,000,000 was made by Japan to Thailand to strengthen the latter's financial structure.

Then there was the sending of a Grand Special Mission from Japan, headed by former Prime Minister Koki Hirota to Thailand to felicitate the conclusion of the Pact of Alliance which was reciprocated by the visit of a Thai special mission headed by General Phoch Phahol yothin, former Premier, to Japan. Again, late last year, the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement was concluded, further enhancing the friendly relations between the two countries, and Thailand sent the economic mission to Japan.

This year has seen a greater cementing of the amicable ties between the countries by the visit to Japan of the Thai Military Mission and of many other missions and dignitaries of Thailand.

In cooperating with Japan in the war, Thailand is determinedly directing all its energies toward one goal, namely, to achieve ultimate victory. For this purpose, the country has been geared up to a wartime footing and the entire nation, solidly united behind Premier Phibun, is marching ahead, confident of Japan's and East Asia's success.

Small as the country is, Thailand will leave no stone unturned in the advance, in cooperation with other East Asiatics, to the cherished end of freedom and prosperity for the 1,000,000,000 peoples inhabiting the region of East Asia. For all the goodwill and help shown toward Thailand by Japan, she will always remain grateful and will repay Japan to the limit of her capacities and not relax a bit until final victory is won.

There is no doubt that, as the months pass, the Governments and peoples of the two countries will come ever still closer and, like brothers, go forward arm-in-arm to bring further stabilization to the relationships between the two countries so that they may successfully pass through this time of crisis for East Asia and come to enjoy the bliss of brighter and prosperous days.

On this second anniversary of the day on which one of the cornerstones was laid for the magnificent structure of new Greater East Asia, our greatest respect and admiration goes to the heroic souls of the Japanese and Thai Armed Forces, who selflessly sacrificed themselves on the field of battle and have made it possible for the long-suppressed people of East Asia to see the bright ray of hope for the future.

On the part of the Thai people, their deepest gratitude goes to the undaunted Japanese Army and Navy Forces, who have for these two years fought and won brilliant victories in every part of Greater East Asia sacrificing the precious blood of Nippon's worthy sons. Every time a great victory was won by the Imperial Japanese Armed Forces, as they have been continuously scoring, the entire Thai nation has rejoiced, for, a Japanese victory is a victory for Thailand and Greater East Asia too. Thailand fully well realizes that the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia cannot enjoy real prosperity and freedom unless East Asia wins the final victory in this war to build Asia for Asiatics.

## *Chinese Centenarian Writes Calligraphies; Funds Given to Army*

Domei

**DJAKARTA, December 19.—The total proceeds realized from the sale of calligraphical works of Yang Chao-shen, 100-year-old adviser to the Chinese Residents' Federation, amounting to more than 3,000 guilders were donated to the Java Home Defense Army Support Fund, by the Chinese Residents' Association. It is recalled that Mr. Yang, a personal friend of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is known throughout China as the master of calligraphy. Following his long residence in Japan, Mr. Yang came to Java shortly before the outbreak of the war. The centenarian, who is still vigorous and in the best of health, is preaching the need of Chinese-Japanese cooperation to Chinese throughout Java.**

# U.S. COAL MINERS REACH AGREEMENT IN 4 STATES

## Negotiations Unsettled Regarding Owners' Demand to Hike Price as Retaliation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 19.—After a long series of heated discussions the United States Coal Miners' Union on December 12 finally reached an understanding with the coal mine owners of the northern Appalachians coal fields and also agreed to the Wartime Labor's proposal to work eight hours and 45 minutes a day at a minimum wage of $8.50, according to a Washington dispatch.

The agreement effects the coal producing regions in Illinois, Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, and West Virginia. It is also revealed that as a condition to the agreement, the coal mine owners have demanded of the Office of Price Administration the approval for a price increase of coal but concerning this point, negotiations are pending at present

The United States stock above ground of bituminous coal reported in October showed a decrease of 72,000,000 tons to 68,000,000 tons, which indicates that 45-day supply was reduced to approximately enough for 42 days.

In the meantime Harold Ickes, Solid Fuel Administrator, who has repeatedly called for greater increase in coal output to solve the acute shortage problem, declared that during the week ending on December 4, 1,231,000 tons of bituminous coal were produced and 1,255,000 more during the following week. He boasted this figure was the highest within the last 16 years.

# TIN MINES IN YUNAN SEEN DETERIORATING

## Miners at Kochiu Operated by Chungking Desert; Output Is Fast Diminishing

Domei

HANOI, December 20.—With the appalling decrease of tin miners in Kochiu, China's leading tin producing center in Yunnan Province, the Chungking regime is confronted with the inevitable collapse of the tin mining industry, according to a recent issue of the Yunnan Hsun Pao reaching here.

The journal pointed out that tin miners in Kochiu have decreased from 150,000 to a mere 5,000, and added that the output of tin in Kochiu, which accounted for 80 per cent of the total tin production in China, increased from 6,025 tons in 1930 to 10,730 tons in 1937.

The Yunnan Hsun Pao continued that due to lack of equilibrium in the purchasing price of tin and the price of rice, miners deserted Kochiu in large numbers. As a result, the output of tin began to decrease at an accelerated tempo.

The journal pointed out that Kochiu last year produced only 3,629 tons of tin, while the output for this year is likely to decrease to less than 2,000 tons. In view of this alarming situation in the production, the Chungking regime in 1939 enforced a tin price control and set the price at 15,000 yuan per ton.

It was further revealed that in contrast, the price of rice has continued to soar and this year has witnessed a rise 30 times higher than that of 1939. To alleviate the above situation, Chungking was forced to raise the purchasing price of tin 25,000 yuan in 1941, and to 110,000 yuan at the end of this June.

The paper declared that tin miners, however, are continuing to abandon Kochiu due to skyrocketing prices of vital commodities and foodstuffs, which the Chungking officials are unable to control, and will result in the inevitable collapse of the Kochiu tin mining industry.

## *Gilbert Defenders Uphold Navy Spirit*

**(Continued From Page 1)**

defended their posts to the last.

The supreme sacrifices made by these 3,000 officers and men and by the 1,500 naval civilians cooperating with them, who motivated by the single thought of defending their fatherland, reddened the coral reefs with their blood, made possible the brilliant war results achieved by the naval unit in the waters around the Gilbert Islands and considerably helped our entire strategy. It is clear that the blow dealt the enemy, both material and spiritual was extremely heavy.

**Landing Party's Functions**

"The landing parties of the Imperial Navy, from where these heroes derived their spirit have a long history. Japanese landing units saw service in the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars. In those days their function was mainly to protect Japanese residents overseas. Thus they were quite different from the landing parties of today.

It was more than 10 years ago that the naval landing party was formally organized. During the Shanghai incident in 1932, when I was appointed officer in charge, I proceeded to my post as commander of the landing party. I think that the real worth of the landing party was demonstrated to the world by the heroic fighting of my men at that time.

**Enemy Use Marines**

"There are in America and Britain the so-called marines, who perform the function. The marines, however, are quite different from the landing party of the Imperial Navy.

"The members of a Japanese landing party receive considerable naval training and they are also trained in field warfare. Thus they are skilled in sea or land fighting.

"I am often asked whether landing parties possess a special spirit. The spirit of the landing party is the spirit of the Imperial Navy, which is in turn, the Japanese spirit—the spirit which dies gladly for the Sovereign and the State. This spirit is one that is common to all the Japanese people.

"The gallant death of the heroes of Makin and Tarawa Islands is nothing more than the flowering of the Japanese spirit.

"I am told that the Americans are crying over the fact that their marines are in difficulties. Probably this is because they lack a spirit like the Japanese spirit. This impression has been deepened by the news of the death of the heroes of Makin and Tarawa Islands."

## Davao Radio Operates

Domei

MANILA, December 20.—With the inauguration of the broadcasting station in Davao, radio activities were commenced today thus contributing greatly toward the enlightenment of the native people, while providing them with pleasant entertainment.

# *Japanese Submarine Sinks Enemy Carrier Off Makin*

## Daring Morning Attack Made on Strongly Protected Large-Sized Island Type Attempting to Raid Our Positions in Gilbert Isles

**By TORAKICHI ASAHI**
**Of the Navy Press Corps**

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—It was on the still-dark dawn of November 25, that the Submarine X X of the Imperial Navy carried out a daring attack and sank a large-sized enemy island type aircraft carrier at a point west of Makin Island in the Gilberts. The sinking was part of the battle results scored by the Imperial Forces, which are crushing the desperate but futile counter-offensive of the enemy.

"Powerful enemy fleet appears in the Gilberts. Proceed immediately to X X and hit it!" was the command given. It was on November X X, when the breeze blowing in from the hatch was cold, that the Submarine X X received this order from headquarters. The submarine had already been operating in the north and in the south for X months and X X days. Fuel as well as food was growing short. Eating only foul-tasting canned food day by day everyone was tired out.

But with receipt of the order, everyone felt new energy pouring in and looked forward with burning fighting spirit of the coming battle. Engine churning powerfully, the submarine cut through the water and made for the Gilberts. The Navy planes were already wreaking their heavy toll in the Gilberts. Enemy aircraft carriers and battleships were blasted out of the water by them.

On the first day of its patrol, the submarine sighted smoke from some enemy transports. Since they were escorted by destroyers there was no chance for action. At dawn on November 25, the submarine was moving eastward on the seas west of Makin. The sea was calm, like the Inland Sea in Japan. Thick, black clouds hung low in the skies and squalls fell frequently. Visibility was very bad.

**Enemy Ships Sighted**

Suddenly, the No. X lookout cried out excitedly, "Black spots, apparently enemy warships, X X degrees to the right. Distance X thousand!" An enemy unit had been sighted. The long awaited moment had come. There was more than a hour and a half to go till sunrise. All set to handle this case before breakfast, the submarine submerged and closed in on the enemy depending on its sound detectors and periscope.

The order, "Prepare for torpedo attack!" sounded throughout the submarine and the distance between it and the enemy was rapidly lessened. The man on the detector continually informed the commander of the sound of the enemy screws. Then his high-pitched voice announcing, "Turbine sounds of what seems to be an aircraft carrier!" came through the voice tube and sent a wave of tenseness through the vessel. To the eyes of the captain whose eyes were screwed to the periscope, the enemy ship grew bigger and bigger. At the head of the enemy column was a cruiser and the ship behind it was clearly an aircraft carrier.

It was a large-sized one of the island type. The ship behind it was a destroyer. They were zig-zagging north on the pitch black sea about 2,000 meters away from each other. Between the clouds in the skies was one solitary twinkling star. The torpedoes were ready to be unleashed. Only the command was awaited. The captain on the periscope shouted, "Distance X X meters!" "Direction angle X X!" Then he barked, "Ready" into the voice tube, and the buzzer began to buzz.

Ten, 20 and 30 seconds went by. The red light in the conning tower lighted up the sweat and oil begrimed face of the captain. "Fire!" he roared. The buzzer stopped. Carrying prayers for sure hits, X torpedoes slipped into the water straight for the enemy carrier. It was 2:10 a.m. Everyone riveted his eyes on the stop watch. Not a sound was made. The clock ticked off solemn moments.

**Aircraft Carrier Sunk**

X minutes and X seconds later, the silence was blasted. Three thudding sounds of explosions occurred and the submarine was rocked. The man on the detector excitedly cried, "No more sounds of turbine!" The crew's faces lighted up, We got'em, We got'em", they said. X minutes later the enemy destroyer started throwing down depth charges. Five thundering explosions occurred far off. Together with that came a peculiar sizzling, roaring sound. It was the death gurgle of the carrier, going down ablaze.

The sound continued for about five minutes, loudly, then faintly and then stopped. The Gilberts seas had swallowed another large-sized enemy carrier together with its planes and personnel.

The sound of depth charges gradually came nearer. The warship which was at the head of the column apparently was working frantically to rescue the carrier crew for only the sound of the destroyer's screw was audible. "Destroyer coming closer!" shouted the man on the detector. Suddenly, eight terrific explosions occurred close to the submarine. The lights went out, the depth gauge was wrecked and the elevators and rudder were renderd useless. Sea water flowed into the engine room. An hour and a half had gone by since the attack and it was like a Turkish bath inside the submarine. However, the men were the same as usual.

Not only that, some were even smiling thinking of the sunken carrier, and seemed ready to burst out in a song should they be given the order. Its rescue work apparently having ended futilely, the ship which was at the head of the enemy column joined the destroyer and continued the depth charge attack persistently. The Submarine XX rocked gently under the heavy attack in equatorial waters.

## *Pact Anniversary Is Hailed by Wichit*

**(Continued From Page 1)**

We have everything necessary to prosecute this war to the successful end. We have the greatest reserve of manpower, the greatest resource of material for a prolonged war, and the greatest fighting capacity and heroic spirit which we have inherited from our ancestors. Therefore, any Asiatic who dares to think of defeat insults his own race and should have no place to live in this glorious land of Asia.

When we win this war, Asia will belong to the Asiatics forever. There is no time when our lives are worth sacrificing as in the present struggle. No heritage to be given to our descendants has more value than the complete freedom of Asia, and this can be attained only by winning this war.

## *Men on Makin, Tarawa Inflict Heavy Damage*

**(Continued From Page 1)**

which form the nation's first lines of defense and the bases from which to crush the enemy's moves. Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo has taught "Defend on the sea against those who come by sea." The first lines of defense of the Island Empire of Japan lie in the Pacific.

**Turning Into Long War**

The situation is growing more serious. The fighting is moving from decisive battle to decisive battle, and at the same time is turning into a long war. To hold the fighting spirit shown by the 4,500 and to win in the continuing decisive battles, that is the way to complete victory. For the 100,000,000 people of the nation to drive forward still harder, that is the way to answer the spirits of the 4,500 heroic men.

## *Admiral Shibazaki Hails From Hyogo*

**(Continued From Page 1)**

the Imperial Japanese Fleet in the China Area.

In May this year he was promoted to rear-admiral and in July of the same year he was transferred to a certain important sea post.

# BUDDHIST SOCIETIES HERE FETE ENVOY THEIN MAUNG

## Luncheon Held at Imperial Hotel to Bolster Japan-Burma Cooperation

A welcome luncheon was held for Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, by five Buddhist societies in Japan on Monday at the Imperial Hotel. The affair was held with the aim to have Japan and Burma, both Buddhist nations, work still more closely for the construction of Greater East Asia.

Attending were Ambassador Thein Maung and the members of the Burmese Embassy staff, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Director of the Religion Bureau of the Education Ministry Toshiharu Kondo, Beiho Takashima, Seijun Ando, Count Yoshimitsu Yanagiwara, Makoto Nagai, Enku Uno, Dr. Masaharu Anesaki and more than 130 other noted personages of Buddhist circles, and scholars. Burmese students also attended.

The luncheon was given by the Nippon Buddhist Association, the International Buddhist Society and three other Buddhist organizations.

# HEROIC ACTION IN SOUTH HAILED

**(Continued From Page 1)**

dred landing barges equipped with tanks for sea and land operations.

**Intense Fighting**

"Thus started intense land fighting between the Landing Party and the enemy. In two days of bombardment and bombing, the enemy had shot 2,200 tons of shells and dropped 700 tons of bombs on the island and it probably thought that it had stripped the Japanese Forces of their power of resistance. But the fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces had gone up still higher with the inexpressibly terrific enemy bombardment and they were waiting for the enemy.

"Waiting until the hordes of enemy landing launches closed in to shore, they suddenly let go with their fire and immediately sank the greater part of them. Staggered by the unexpectedly severe Japanese fire the enemy forces were thrown into disorder. The Japanese Forces fought back from solid positions where there were barbed-wire barricades, tank traps, trenches, and gun positions.

"By the first volley of Japanese fire horde of enemy tanks coming at the head of the enemy was thrown into chaos. Some of the tanks stalled, some were set ablaze, while others were overturned. Disorder reigned among the landing launches also with some smashed and others overturned. The stricken cries of the enemy troops thrown into the water mingled with the din of heavy gunfire turned the solitary southern island into a scene in hell.

"Thus the first enemy landing force was smashed by the shore. Depending upon its numbers, however, the enemy sent out fresh forces upon fresh forces and, as it grew more light, threw numerous fighters and bombers into the skies and furiously bombed the Japanese positions. Because of that the numbers of the Landing Party were gradually reduced and the enemy finally landed on a corner of the island.

**Morale High**

"The morale of the Landing Party was still high. On November 21, at noon the following message was received: 'Though considerable casualties have been sustained in the furious fighting up till the present we will press the more than 5,000 of the landed enemy to the shore and try to surround them from three sides and annihilate them with sundown.' They had such a powerful fighting spirit even after having fought from the early morning of November 19, having almost no sleep, no food or drink.

"This indeed was the traditional spirit of the Imperial Navy's Landing Party which in the Shanghai Incident in 1937 fought against a hundred and several score thousand of troops directly under Chiang Kai-shek with only a small force of several thousand and did not move a step out of Shanghai, thereby being acclaimed by the world for its courage and power.

"Thus, in the furious Japanese attack of the night of November 21, the enemy sustained such huge losses that for a time it hesitated to land. But seeing that the Japanese were only a few, the enemy sent out a huge fresh unit which landed on the morning of November 22 in an attempt to crush the Landing Party in one big push.

"The courage of the Japanese Forces which had already vowed to fight till death, however, only increased a hundredfold. While being subjected to furious enemy shelling and bombing, the small-numbered Japanese Forces met the huge enemy force and did not retreat an inch and at 1 p.m. reported that 'there was no change in the situation'. With this report as the last, contact with Tarawa and Makin was cut off, possibly because of the destruction of wireless apparatuses. The situation after that, thus, is not known, but from scout reports of comrade planes which cooperated with the land forces in attacking the enemy landing units, and from enemy announcements, the situation is believed to have developed along the following lines.

"The members of the Landing Party, which were graciously granted an Imperial Message far in the night on November 22, were moved to awe and trepidation by the Imperial Benevolence. Their fighting spirit lifted higher still they fought terrifically. It is known from reports sent by comrade planes which flew to aid them on November 23, that they had not moved back even a bit from their position of the day before.

**Fought With Bayonets**

"Thus, day and night, day after day, they fought with all their might, going over the bodies of the dead comrades to close in on the enemy to deal death to the enemy troops. When their ammunition was gone they fought with their bayonets, when their bayonets were broken they charged ahead and threw themselves at the enemy; they literally fought a death battle.

"Where the numbers of the Landing Party were gradually dwindling, the enemy landed more and more fresh troops. It is thought that seeing this situation, the commander, Rear-Admiral Shibazaki, decided that this was the end, and together with his remaining men, tore into the enemy hordes and fell gloriously in the defense of the nation after killing an additional number of the enemy and shouting Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor and praying to return to earth seven times to serve the cause of the nation.

"Only because of that were the naval authorities in Washington forced to cry, 'The highest sacrifice in blood since the start of the war was paid in the battle for Tarawa. This is the first time in history that such causualties were suffered in such a short period of time.'"

**Aided Comrade Operations**

"Meanwhile, on the sea, numerous aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers and destroyers were massed for a determined push on Tarawa and Makin in order to take them at a blow. The Imperial Navy Air Units and Submarine Units that rushed up to meet the fleet inflicted damage on the enemy, in a series of attacks, amounting to 11 aircraft carriers and seven battleships and cruisers sunk or wrecked, as has been previously reported.

"The officers and men of the Imperial Navy Landing Party garrisoning Tarawa and Makin, numbering 3,000, together with 1,500 civilians in service, made their lone stand against 50,000 enemy troops and killed or wounded several times their own number. Thus, it was because they fought to the last man to defend the island positions and lured on the impatient enemy that the other arms of the Navy were able to achieve the splendid results and inflicted the severe damage on the enemy that they did. The advantages these heroes secured for the other arms through their stirring self-sacrifice on those coral reefs below the equator were of incalculable magnitude.

"It is noteworthy in this connection that the 1,500 civilians in service, who had been cooperating with the garrison bluejackets on those lone Pacific islands, overcoming difficulty after difficulty seeing to the equipment of the fighting men, all took up arms when the enemy came attacking and fell fighting to a man.

"Paralleling the heroism of the Imperial Garrison Forces at Attu, these bluejackets on those Gilbert Islands manifested the quintessence of samuraihood and struck terror into the hearts of the enemy.

"Rear-Admiral Shibazaki, who was in command, had served for a year and half as chief-of-staff of the Shanghai Special Landing Party. He not only possessed rich experience in land fighting but was a command of exceptional talents, determined to the last, calm in adversity and quick in action. His subordinates were also officers and men of sterling qualities who had been in constant training and imbued with the deepest sense of loyalty.

**Single Ball of Fire**

"At the very outset of the battle, radio communication ceased and we extremely regret that the scene of their action is not available in detail. But we can vividly picture those 4,500 bluejackets and civilians in arms commanded by Rear-Admiral Shibazaki going forward in single ball of flame, cutting and thrusting into the midst of the enemy, at last going down, but not before taking frightful toll of the enemy.

"The enemy counter-offensive is now in full swing, the total Anglo-American armed strength concentrated upon it. But the countless islands lying over the vast stretch of the Pacific still exist as so many advance bases of our arms. The officers and men garrisoning them are at their posts with the same preparedness to defend their positions unto death that those at Attu and Tarawa and Makin have shown.

"The enemy, relying on their abundant material resources and sheer weight of volume, may come in huge numbers but I am confident that the time is coming when they will all be smashed against the rock of defense formed by our death-defying and never-failing-to-kill forces at the front."

# LATE SHIBAZAKI'S ACTION IS LAUDED

**(Continued From Page 1)**

and men, went to bed only after his subordinates had retired and rose before his subordinates awakened. He never had a harsh word for his subordinates but cared for their welfare like a mother. If a report came that bandits had appeared, he would rush to the scene at the head of his men. His officers and men, therefore, looked up to him as to their father. The late admiral, in fact, was a good father and husband at home. It was evident that he was extremely fond of his family but he would never say a word regarding family matters. The only indication of his affection was a picture of his son and daughter hung at a corner of his room.

**Went to Tarawa in May**

"Then orders came that he should proceed to Tawara as commander of the landing party to be garrisoned there. He was the first of our class at the Academy to hoist an admiral's flag in the Pacific waters.

"Since the enemy landing on Tarawa radio communication with the island ceased. Thus no detailed description of the heroic action is available as yet. I am sure, from what I know of him, that he must have stood, quiet as a lake and unshakable as a hill, facing the overwhelming odds that filled the beach and directing his men under the terrific fire of the enemy. I imagine that he thrust into the midst of the enemy, sword aloft, and after striking terror into those Yanks at last went down with his men.

"The late admiral had a great taste for go and shogi and was a skilled hand at these games. He also liked to hunt and we used to be treated to the results of his marksmanship. I am sure that he was content to pass out on a field of battle, as a warrior should.

"For our part, we must redouble our efforts to bring the hallowed war to a successful consummation so that he and the other heroes who had given their lives for their country shall not have died in vain."

# NEW TAGALOG HANDBOOK WELCOMED BY FILIPINOS

Domei

MANILA, December 19.—Local Tagalog writers, philologists and newspapermen today hailed the plan of the Society of International Cultural Relations in Tokyo to issue a series of conversation books for East Asiatic peoples including a proposed handbook on Tagalog language.

They expressed unanimous opinion that these conversation books will surely strengthen the bonds of understanding and amity among the peoples of the Southern Regions who, for centuries, have been kept apart and kept ignorant of existing conditions in East Asia by their Western exploiters.

Professor Jose Villa Panganiban, distinguished Filipino grammarian and writer, said that through these conversation books, the Filipino contacts with brother peoples of East Asia will be greatly facilitated, thereby promoting cooperative relations among them. Various journalists, who were interviewed, also commended the increased spread and use of the Oriental languages.

## Java to Boast Farm Output

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 19.—Seven Japanese experts were added to the Agricultural Department Staff of of Djakarta Province for the early realization of its output increase program. It is understood that the program for increased production included stepping up of diversified farming, conversion of wasteland totalling 21,892 hectares into farm lands and increasing the distribution of fertilizer.

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# PREFECTURAL HEADS TO MEET IN SESSION

## To Gear Japan's Mighty War Machine to Highest Pitch Of Efficiency

An extraordinary session of prefectural governors, called for the purpose of assuring the adoption of the decisive war system for unfailing victory for every section of the nation, will meet Wednesday at the Prime Minister's official residence.

The nation has been geared for the concentration of its total strength upon the increased production of munitions, especially of aircraft. The gubernatorial conference will meet at 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday and Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of Munitions General Hideki Tojo will emphasize the conviction and policy animating the Government in regard to the task of increasing the fighting strength of the nation. The governors will then be told the exact policy of the central Government for the operation of the provincial administrative machinery. This over, the conferees will proceed to the Imperial Palace at 9:30 a.m. and, on leaving the Palace, continue the conference at 10:10 a.m.

Central Government officials will explain the more intricate points of the important problems before the provincial authorities and an exchange of questions and answers will take place between them and the governors on concrete measures. At noon the conference will go into recess for luncheon and the meeting will be resumed at 1 p.m.

The question of transferring some of the powers of the central Government offices to the provisional governments, which was decided upon at a Cabinet meeting some time ago, forms the matter of pivotal interest and this is expected to be fully discussed at the conference.

This will be the first special gubernatorial conference to be held since the one called on July 19. As the War of Greater East Asia has taken on an extremely tense aspect since the last meeting, the central authorities are anxious to drive home to the people through the provincial authorities the precise nature of the current situation and the exact direction in which efforts should be made. Thus, following the dinner at the Home Minister's official residence, Rear-Admiral Keijun Oka, director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, and Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, the sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, are expected to explain the situation on the various theaters of war.

Following the gubernatorial conference, a meeting of chairmen of the regional administrative councils will be held on Thursday to take up matters relating to the operation of the regional councils accompanying the transfer of powers from the central Government offices and those connected with the strengthening of the council system in the field of economic and industrial administration.

The two meetings are expected to be the cue for an epochal advance in decisive war administration.

# LAUREL GREETS DOCTORS ATTENDING CONFERENCE

## P.I. President Stresses Improvement of Physique Necessary To Rebuild Nation

Domei

MANILA, December 19.—Extending greetings to physicians and scientists who will attend the first Medical Conference opening tomorrow at 10 a.m. at the Philippine Normal School, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of Philippines declared that one of the most important problems for building an enduring nation that can be a worthy member of Greater East Asia is protection and improvement of the physique and health of the people.

He stated that the Filipino people must eradicate all diseases that threaten to make inroads into the health of the nation and to see that every Filipino child has a fair chance of becoming a healthy, vigorous citizen.

Expressing satisfaction that other countries of Greater East Asia will be represented at the confab, the President declared that working in harmony toward a noble aim, the delegates can evolve the best way of accomplishing the task entrusted to them.

Meanwhile, more than 100 physicians from the neighboring provinces, following their arrival here yesterday registered with the general secretary of the conference. The committee in charge revealed that the registration, which is gradually increasing, will probably surpass 1,000.

## 'Song of Great Wings'

Yaso Saijo (left), the famous poet, reading his "Song of Great Wings" at the dedication ceremony held at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater on Monday.

Right: Representatives of the embassies and legations of the friendly Powers who attended the meeting.

# MENGCHIANG MAKES STRIKING PROGRESS

## Realizing Self-Sufficiency in Food; Increase Noted in Coal, Iron Output

Domei

KALGAN, December 19.—Faithfully living up to the sacred pledge to go through thick and thin with Japan, Mengchiang is now making striking progress economically and industrially with the establishment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and the full development of underground resources.

Mengchiang Government officials, with the full cooperation of the people, are realizing a further increase in the production of iron ore and coal. Last year the output of iron at Lungyen was 50 per cent more than that of the previous year, while at Talung and Tachingshan a 20 per cent increase in coal output was gained as compared with the previous year.

This year, the plan for greater increases in the production of iron and coal by 25 per cent and 12.5 per cent, respectively, was launched. With a view to cutting down transportation expenses, the production of iron is now being planned on the spot by means of setting up enormous blast furnace near the mines.

The pig-iron which Mengchiang sends to Manchoukuo is contributing to the industrial activities there, it is reported.

Responding to the increased demand for mica, asbestos, and black lead, indispensable for the construction of aircraft, a plan for the increased production of those minerals has been put into practice with great success.

In line with the self-sufficiency policy in foodstuffs in operation throughout the Southern Regions a five-year project has been launched by Mengchiang. In this connection it is aimed to produce sufficient foodstuffs not only to meet domestic consumption but to supply North China with surplus products by the end of the five-year period. Last year, due to unfavorable weather conditions and other setbacks, production did not reach the goal, but this year, thanks to the all-out efforts of the Government authorities, an increase in output has been recorded. Regarding collection of crops, great success has been achieved this year as compared with last year.

The Mengchiang Government, even before the outbreak of the current war had concentrated its efforts on the bolstering of industries by manufacturing tobacco, bricks, matches and other goods. With the outbreak of the war light industries were boosted particularly after the promulgation of the Light Industry Control and Encouragement Principles in October last year. In accordance with these Principles, all small-scale industries were united, so that the manufacture of goods made from leather, fiber, and so forth was greatly increased.

In pre-war days Mengchiang was dependent on North China, and its industries were operated with Chinese investments. However, epochal changes were realized when improvements were made in the foreign exchange system, with controls placed on foreign trade and with the stabilization of commodity prices. After the formation of the Commodity Price Control Committee, foreign trade, the collection and distribution of daily necessities and other economic activities were greatly bolstered. Then, by improving saving organs, the menace of inflation was successfully averted and economic stability has been attained.

Thus, astonishing progress has been achieved in Mengchiang within the last two years since the commencement of the current war and further development will be realized in the future.

# *Song Dedicated to Airmen Is Introduced at Ceremony*

## Leading Singers of Capital and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and Army and Navy Bands Appear; Military Attaches Present

The national air-consciousness of the 100,000,000 people of Japan was given a new stimulus by the introduction on Monday of the new air victory song, "Song of Great Wings" (Dai Koku no Uta,) on a nation-wide scale over a radio hook-up. The dedication ceremony took place before a capacity audience at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater, Hibiya, under the sponsorship of the Aviation Bureau, the Dai Nippon Aeronautical Society and the Nippon Musical Culture Association. Words for the song were written by Yaso Saijo and set to music by Shunichi Sasaki.

Soloists for the occasion were leading singers of the capital, Miss Shizuko Chiba and Kenmei Fujii, assisted by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Koscak Yamada, with the Nippon Chorus also taking part.

The Army and Navy bands also took part in the program by playing marches featuring the air forces of Japan.

The ceremony was opened at 12:30 p.m. by everyone saluting the national emblem and offering a silent prayer for Japan's heroic war dead.

Short opening addresses were made by President of the Aviation Bureau, Takeo Iino, and Rear-Admiral Jiro Onishi, representing the Dai Nippon Aeronautical Society.

In his address, Rear-Admiral Onishi remarked on the opportuneness of the dedication which was taking place as Japan was entering upon her third year of war. During the past two years, he continued, Japan had made an astounding progress primarily due to her air might.

"Had it not been for the strength of our Air Force," he said, "the sensational victory of Hawaii, the smashing of the British stronghold of Singapore and other enemy bases, and the stirring battles which are taking place today in the Gilbert and Bougainville areas, would not be possible."

Never before has air supremacy been so important, and Japan holds this supremacy. But, he emphasized, the nation must not on this account slacken its pace but must put forth still greater efforts. For the enemy, although belatedly, is lashing itself on in a desperate attempt to better its position.

This new song, continued Rear-Admiral Onishi, was written for the Japanese heroes of the air, but it was the hope of the sponsors that everyone would joint in singing it, and with it sing our way to victory."

Rear-Admiral Onishi's address was followed by the reading of the song by its composer, Yaso Saijo. A free translation of the song follows:

Look! Look! Wild Eagles soaring
in the skies,
With their all-powerful wings
Creating a new history in Asia.
The world will greet the new
dawn
To the flapping of their
Wings. Wings, Glorious Wings
Of the Rising Sun.

Who will not be moved to tears
At the sight of the brave wings of
The matchless Imperial Forces?
Follow them, young men, through
the deep clouds.
Wings, Wings, Glorious Wings!
The future of Asia lies in the Air.

The home of our brethren is the
sky
Whence the descendants of the
Sun Goddess
Came down to the Earth.
Now has come the time to fly high
The flag of the Rising Sun
And make it shine all over the
globe.
Wings, Wings, Glorious Wings!
Onward to the sky, One Hundred
Million People!

The song will soon be broadcast overseas, and a translation will be sent to Germany where it is hoped it will gain popularity.

Prominent among the guests at the ceremony were Military Attaches from the Chinese Embassy, and the Legations of Rumania, Finland and Bulgaria, and representatives of Italy.


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# NEW GUINEA PROBED BY NIPPON EXPERTS

## Animals and Insects of Islasd Are Investigated by Scientists of Japan

New Guinea is distinctly Asiatic judging from its animal kingdom, says an interesting story given in a recent issue of the Mainichi. A party of Japanese scientists has been conducting research since January in western New Guinea, taking in all such subjects as geology, mineralogy, topography, afforestation, botany and zoology. The third squad, headed by Dr. Taro Niimura of the Tokyo Science Museum, after its return here recently with over 5,000 valuable specimens of animals, birds, reptiles and insects, has presented a lengthy report to the Science Museum on its findings in the wilds of New Guinea.

This report, together with others to be filed, will shortly be published for the convenience of those who may be interested in the development of the natural resources of New Guinea in the future.

The report submitted by Dr. Niimura will give invaluable hints on the measures to be taken to counteract the "unexpected enemy" of the Imperial troops stationed in New Guinea, such as mosquitoes, ants, scorpions, bees, snakes and so on.

Dr. Niimura discovered several new species of insects, including a scorpion which has been named "Niimura Sasori," or "Niimura's Scorpion," by Professor Otaka of the Tokyo University of Literature and Science. Dr. Niimura strongly supports the theory of Dr Teizo Ezaki who announced that New Guinea belongs to the orient rather than to Australia as agreed by occidental zoologists who attach great importance to the Weber line.

The following is the gist of Dr. Niimura's report filed with the Tokyo Science Museum.

No wild beasts, such as are found in other tropical regions, are found in New Guinea. The wild mammals which exist there at present, with the exception of the common echidna, Monotremes, tree climbing kangaroo and those of the marsupial category, have all been brought from other regions in comparatively recent times. They are therefore, limited in number. The water stag, the wild pig, the rat and the bat being the only beasts we came across on the island making it all the easier for us to develop its resources. However, we must be on our guard against poisonous snakes, scorpions, centipedes, long legged bees and myriapods. The leeches, bedbugs, mosquitoes, horseflies ticks, wildflies and red ants can be extremely bothersome.

There are two species of wild pig in New Guinea, both are small and seldom attack man.

The crocodiles found on the island are dangerous and it is not wise to approach their haunts after dark. They belong to the same family as those found in India, South China, Australia and the Solomons.

The few pythons reach a length of about 7 meters and are of the same species as the Australian python.

There are only a few poisonous snakes found in New Guinea. The most dangerous being the viper, peculiar to Australia and New Guinea. It is found near the sea or near villages. The body is dark brown with spots. About 50 per cent of the victims die in about four hours. Nearly 14 persons a year die from viper bites.

There are a few kinds of scorpions, the most common being the Yaeyama scorpion and the spotted scorpion similar to those found in Taiwan and Okinawa Prefecture. The Niimura scorpion is a native of New Guinea.

The bees are mostly of the same kind as those found in Japan and are not very dangerous.

The large sized myriapods are numerous and discharge venom from every joint but one is safe if properly covered.

The mountain leeches resemble those of Japan. Some of them are only five to six millimeters in length and get into the shoes through the shoe string holes.

Bedbugs are found everywhere and are carriers of black and recurrent fevers. Ants eat the eggs of the bedbugs and consequently the latter do not thrive.

In other regions malaria is spread by the anopheles only but in New Guinea there is another species that carries fever. These malarial mosquitoes are divided into 18 sub-species.

Enlarging upon his exploration, Dr. Niimura spoke as follows:

"In our recent trip we studied the fauna and flora of New Guinea so that those who visit the island in the future may benefit from our experience. The discovery that the insects of New Guinea resemble those of the Orient was unexpected. Dr. Weber, on the basis of his research announced that New Guinea belongs to Australia from a zoological point of view, this view being subsequently recognized by the zoologists of the world. Dr. Ezaki of the Imperial University of Kyoto however, declared in March that the island belongs to the Orient from an entomological standpoint. As an entomologist I fully support Dr. Ezaki in his opinion. I even think that Dr. Weber may be obliged to alter his decision."


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The Board of Ceremonies
(Sikbusyogu),
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# F.I.C. COMPLETES PLAN AGAINST BLIND BOMBINGS

## Women and Kiddies Evacuated; Art Works at Angkor Vat And Museum Protected

Domei

HANOI, December 20.—Various measures for coping with terror raids carried out by the United States air forces in China on this city have been completed by Japanese and French Indo-China authorities. Depopulation has been completed together with measures for protecting art works at Angkor Vat and the Hanoi Museum.

The remaining French male citizens have organized rescue squads to cooperate with the Japanese Forces stationed in the city, while, after the evacuation of women and children, Japanese male citizens have formed a volunteer corps to engage in anti-air defense and also first aid works.

Meanwhile, there is no sign of any rise in commodity prices since the enforcement of the rationing system of daily necessities such as rice, sugar and soap, while production is being carried on as usual.


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TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1943

# America's Insanity

The Government of Japan has through appropriate channels formally lodged with the Government of the United States a most solemn protest over the sinking of the hospital ship Buenos Aires Maru on November 27. This unparalleled act of inhumanity bordering on insanity, committed by American naval flyers in bombing and sinking this Japanese hospital ship and in machine-gunning the survivors who were adrift following the sinking of the ship, will go down in history as one of the most revolting incidents in the entire present war. This heinous act of barbarity is universally lamented by the entire Japanese nation and will only serve to make the Japanese people more determined than ever to see that in the name of humanity the perpetrators of the crime are brought to justice.

It will be remembered that Japan has taken every possible precaution to prevent such an assault on defenseless hospital ships as has taken place. In accordance with Article I of the Hague Treaty of 1907, the Buenos Aires Maru was duly reported as a hospital ship to the United States Government on December 7 of last year through the Spanish Government which is representing the interests of Japan. In accordance with Article V of the same treaty, the ship was with the Red Cross insignias so that there could be no mistake in identification. In spite of these precautionary measures taken in accordance with formal international procedure, the act of American atrocity was committed on a fine day in broad daylight when there was nothing to prevent the American flyers from discerning the hospital markings of the Japanese vessel, particularly as the attacking planes were flying at a height of only about a thousand meters.

Moreover, there can be no excuse for the fact that after the sinking of the vessel the American airmen deliberately swept down over the life-boats filled with the survivors, machine-gunning them from an altitude of only one hundred meters, killing more than 170 patients and nurses. And this in spite of the fact that the life-boats likewise were plainly marked with Red Cross insignias which could not fail to have been recognized. There can be no doubt but that the act of American barbarism was clearly intentional and deliberate.

This is not by any means the first of such acts perpetrated by American flyers. Eleven similar cases have already occurred prior to the sinking of the Buenos Aires Maru. Starting with the bombing of the Takasago Maru on May 16, 1942, there have been similar attacks on the Arabia Maru on January 4, 1943, on the America Maru on January 10, on the Manila Maru on March 4, on the Ural Maru on April 3, on the Fuso Maru on April 15, on the Buenos Aires Maru on April 25, on the Mizuho Maru on April 27, on the America Maru for the second time on September 5, and on the Buenos Aires Maru for the second time on November 27, finally sinking it.

Being a signatory to the Hague Treaty of 1907, the United States is solemnly pledged to respect the rights and immunities attached to hospital ships by virtue of this international treaty. The United States thus can never be exonerated from the responsibility of disregarding this compact. The war leaders of America, headed by President Roosevelt himself, must answer before God and humanity for the perpetration of this brutal act weiful barbarism.

It is most proper, therefore, that the Japanese Government has lodged a formal protest against this American act, demanding that the United States Government give its most serious attention to the incident, punish the actual perpetrators of the crime, and offer guarantees against similar acts in the future; and that the Japanese Government has declared that it will reserve all rights with respect to the rectification of this unlawful act.

The Japanese Government has already made a similar protest on June 28 of this year with regard to the bombing of the Arabia Maru and five other cases. Another protest was sent regarding the bombing of the Takasago Maru and three other cases. No answer, however, has yet been received from the United States to any of these protests.

The Japanese Government must insist that the United States give its most serious attention to these protests and take just and appropriate measures. It is not merely a question of the base motives and unjustifiable war aims of the United States. Inasmuch as the United States regards itself as a civilized nation and professes moreover to be a Christian nation, it is to be expected that the United States would at least wage war fairly and without unnecessary barbarity. But having allowed their fighting men to commit such cowardly acts of lawlessness, the American people should at least feel ashamed and openly apologize before the entire world.

The fact that such unbelievable acts of brutality have been repeatedly committed by the American forces will be taken by the thinking people of the world as clear evidence that the United States has already been driven into such a tight corner that she has lost all sense of reason. No other explanation can be given for such indiscriminately frantic and desperate acts as the Americans have been committing. It is her disastrous defeats in the present hostilities which have driven the United States into outright insanity. But however insane, the United States cannot escape the full measure of responsibility.

# The Alliance With Thailand

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand today, the Japanese nation hails its Thai comrade-in-arms with pride and congratulations. In the stirring early days of the War of Greater East Asia when the Alliance was first concluded, it spelled the promise of a common glory based on common aims and similar backgrounds. Two years of fighting side by side have seen the fulfilment of that promise to an unexpected extent, a vindication of that Alliance beyond the greatest original hopes.

The common Anglo-American enemy which threatened to strangle and obstruct both countries has been resoundingly defeated, the freedom and security of both countries have been ensured, Thailand has gained significant additions to her territory while Japan has made gigantic strides in her historic mission, and both nations have commenced to build the foundations of a Greater East Asia which will bring a new era of common well-being and prosperity to themselves and their neighbors and eventually to all the world. These achievements have been made possible to a great extent by the solid unity and loyal cooperation which the two nations have steadfastly manifested toward each other in accordance with the Alliance and the supplementary economic and cultural accords. It is natural indeed, therefore, that the anniversary of the conclusion of the Alliance should be celebrated with mutual felicitation and joy.

This intimate cooperation between these two countries has been so successful because they possess so much in common. They were the only two countries in all Asia which in the past managed to retain their independence and full sovereignty intact against the encroachments of Western imperialistic intruders; they were the two Asiatic countries which held ever constant to the ideal of a free and self-respecting Asia to be attained through progress and enlightenment generated by the efforts of the Asiatics themselves; they were the two Asiatic nations which held ever true to their own rich cultural traditions. At last through their joint efforts, they have been able to see all of East Asia awaken to join them in the common destiny which they have always advocated. The emergence of Greater East Asia during the past two years has thus been the fulfilment of the national ideals of Japan and Thailand in a specially meaningful sense.

These two nations have also set the example to the rest of Asia with respect to the basis of their intimate cooperation. Not only does the Alliance envisage cooperation for war; it furnishes a basis for permanent amity and mutual advantage to the two nations in its specific provision for "mutual respect for their independence and sovereignty." This principle has set the pattern for one of the most important provisions of the Joint Declaration of November 6, 1943, which all the nations of East Asia have adopted as their Magna Charta.

So in war and construction, in the past and in the present, the Alliance between Japan and Thailand has brought and is bringing untold benefits not only to the two countries but to all East Asia. In the future, also, it must continue to expand and intensify the magnificent results which it has already wrought. To-day's anniversary is therefore not only an occasion for mutual appreciation and felicitation, but an occasion likewise for a renewal of the pledge of faithful comradeship for the future.

# Argentina's Fight for Neutrality

## Nation Battles Simultaneously for Self-Respect and Self-Defense of Her Twenty Fellow Nations In South America

By TETSUO UMIMOTO
(From the Nippon Sangyo Keizai)

Unmindful of a world of warring countries plunging into the very maelstrom of decisive battle, there is one country zealously guarding her neutrality, resisting the ambitions of the United States in Latin America and trying to maintain friendly relations with respective countries of the world. That country is Argentina.

Argentina is in truth the epitome of "A Nation Battling for Neutrality." For she is maintaining her policy of world cooperation in opposition to the exclusiveness of Pan-Americanism strongly and persistently advanced by the United States at the 1936 Special Pan-American Conference in Buenos Aires and in the later conferences that have followed.

Why is it that Argentina can stand firm on its strong and independent policy of neutrality when the other twenty Central and South American countries have succumbed before the oppression of the United States and have lost their political, economic and diplomatic sovereignty to American seizure one after another?

One reason lies in the fact that geographically Argentina lies farthest away from the United States in its products since she has close trade connections with Europe, especially England.

Certainly, it is not overstating the case when one declares that the greatest reason for Argentine neutrality is the fact that Argentina is a unique white country in South America. As such she has spiritual and national aspirations of being the political and cultural leader of the last remaining Spanish South American countries.

To those who observe the general trend of world politics of recent times, it invariably can be discovered behind a strong economic strength. Simultaneously, it must be recognized that the maintenance of a powerful economic policy is impossible without a healthy political and diplomatic structure.

In that sense, it cannot be denied that the fact Argentina is continuing to advance along a path laid down by its own national convictions, standing alone among the Central and South American countries as a neutral for these nigh on two years since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, is nothing short of a phenomenon of the Twentieth Century. It is thus, absolutely necessary to gain an insight into the development of Argentine economy of recent times.

One highly important essential determing the characteristic of a nation's financial and economic structure is the trend of that country's foreign trade. The fact that the Central and South American countries one after another fell away and succumbed before the dollar influence of the United States is because these countries lost the greater part of their European and Asiatic trade since the outbreak of the second World War.

In scrutinizing Argentina's foreign trade during the first half of 1943 as compared with that of 1942 or 1939, the period before the outbreak of War, it can be immediately noticed that Argentine exports have the British market as their number one outlet. This radically differs from the other Latin American countries which had relied wholly on the United States. In imports also it is the same thing. Imports from Britain exceed those supplied by the United States.

Secondly, Argentine imports hit a new low in 1942 with their aggregate dropping to a level which is the lowest in fifty years. The loss of merchant ships by Britain preventing normal exports to Argentina directly accounts for that feature.

America's exports to Argentina on the other hand decreased in line with their aim of blasting the latter's neutrality policy which accounted in great part for the export restrictions.

As is well known, Argentina is the prominent agricultural producing nation of Latin America. It exports wheat, which is the most important, other cereals, meat, corn, flax-seed, leather and tanning material. Its main imports are fuel, oil, porcelain, lumber, manufactured articles, steel products and textiles. As mentioned previously, Argentina's products are almost identical with those of the United States while relations with Britain have remained unaltered in the pre-war period and during the current wartime.

A powerful reason why the United States' economic oppression policy toward Argentina fails in its realization lies in the fact that Britain's pressing problem of wartime food supplies and Argentina's excess agricultural products are complementary.

While resisting American economic pressure, Argentina maintains very close relations with Britain, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and other European countries in order to maintain her own economy. Argentina meanwhile seeks to increase her exports to these respective nations in Europe. Even at the present time Argentine exports its grains to Spain in exchange for importation of machinery under mutual agreement.

Under a trade agreement with Britain in force during the period from October 1941 to September 1942, Argentina sold 846,000 tons of Argentine beef, pork, and mutton. At the expiration of the above agreement, the British promptly began negotiations to continue the trade with a new agreement but under the same conditions. Argentina, however, demanded a raise in price, giving as its reason increased cost of production and higher cost of tin containers.

Negotiations were deadlocked for a time with both parties refusing to give ground, but a new agreement was consummated on August 21 of this year whereby Argentina will export 1,500,000 tons of frozen meat, canned and dried meat to Britain depending on availability of British bottoms. The agreement remains in force from October, 1943 to September, 1944.

With the increase in the price of frozen and canned meat, the latter by about one-third over and above the former price, it can be said that Argentina's economy is a bright one so long as there is smooth transportation available. In such a way Argentina is exploiting every possible opportunity with which to cast aside all economic dependence on the United States.

Nevertheless, Argentina is not alone depending on the vicissitudes of foreign trade, especially regarding the imports and exports of European countries whose future is unpredictable in the inscrutable future. Although neutral Argentina has continued to this day to export its agricultural products in return for manufactured goods, it cannot hope to stem the tide of American economic oppression on that measure alone.

Argentina, today, is moving toward reorganization of its internal economy with the aim of assuring self-sufficiency for its people.

Petroleum imports by Argentina in the year 1940 amounted to 40 per cent of its consumption, but in 1942 this was reduced to 15 per cent. Behind these stern facts lie prodigious efforts at increasing internal production of petroleum, encouragement in the use of flaxseed, and charcoal coupled with regulation of consumption.

For the supply of necessities to its people, Argentina had to expand its light industries and for this purpose imported machinery from the United States and other countries including those of Europe. She exerted efforts for the exploitation of natural resources within her country. By 1942 she produced 7,000,000 pesos, 16 per cent more than in prewar years.

Moreover, despite the harassing policy of the United States, Argentina has been increasingly forging ties of economic cooperation with her neighboring countries. For instance, on August 24 Argentina and Chile agreed to the following:

Firstly, establishment of a mixed commission composed of six representatives from the respective countries for the purpose of research and deliberation on the fundamental principles governing a customs agreement.

Secondly, to allow each other's export and import shipments to third parties duty-free transit across each other's territory.

Thirdly, a satisfactory agreement by the respective parties with regard to communication routes.

Again, according to a report dated September 21, an agreement governing the sale and purchase of rubber was effected between Argentina and Bolivia. The treaty stipulates the exportation of Bolivian rubber to Argentina for a period of four years in return for a yearly exportation of 200,000 pesos worth of agricultural tools and machinery by Argentina for the duration of the period agreed to.

It is self-evident, therefore, from the above facts that Argentina is battling for the maintenance of its policy of neutrality. Argentina truly is continuing its "holy war" not for its economic requirements alone but also for its very independence and livelihood.

The Financial Times of September 22 carries the report that the various countries of South America have a preponderance of trade surplus in their favor due to difficulties experienced in importation from the United States.

Let the South American countries export their national products to the United States in conformance with United States demands. However, America's one-sided policy of gobbling up the products of South American countries without exporting any of its products to these Latin American nations gives rise to an acute problem.

The prime reason for galloping inflation within these South American countries lies in the utter irresponsibility of the United States in shunting bottoms to South America coupled with restrictions on American exportations.

Although trade surpluses of the South American nations with the United States aggregated $271,000,000 in 1942, during the first quarter of this year alone that surplus tops $88,000,000. The general trend of these events, therefore, invites a gloomy future for the economic world of the Central and South American countries. At the same time, the serious problem of overwhelming credit of the South American and Central American countries in the United States itself cannot be be avoided in America's financial world.

Unlike the British pound, the dollar credit of the South American countries in the United States can be converted freely into gold. The July report of the New York National City Bank discloses that from a total of $775,000,000 in foreign exchange funds and credit held in the United States by the 11 Central and South American countries since 1940, the figure sharply rose to $1,325,000,000 by the end of 1942. The funds in hand topped the one billion dollar mark from the end of 1942 to the present while credit plus the foreign exchange funds held by the same bank is estimated to have reached a figure of $1,500,000,000 from the end of March of this year to the present time.

The existence of such a colossal sum in foreign money is reflected on the other hand by a decrease in the store of American funds. That the American funds in the National City Bank in November of 1941 totaled $22,793,000,000 reveals a decrease of $400,000,000 at the minimum due to this reason.

Two things can be deduced from the above facts. Firstly, the United States at the present time is withholding the flow of goods to the Central and South American countries by the maximum use of its "plentiful amount of gold." Secondly, by lending credit to these Central and South American countries and concentrating their funds in the United States, it can pay these bank in installments.

In that light United States ambitions to control the Americas is starkly exposed. Inevitability of the Latin American countries to string along with the United States' economic policy lies in this very condition.

But Argentina has resolutely withstood the onrush of America's dollar offensive and can now strike out independently. For example, a November 8th dispatch from Buenos Aires reveals that the Central Bank of Argentina, whose surplus funds arising from an excess of exports to the United States were deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has now arranged to receive a part of that fund amounting to 850,000,000 pesos in money and in foreign exchange. This move adopted by Argentina sheds light in the direction its reorganization of foreign trade has taken.

The following stand taken by Argentina's financial circles extols the independence of Argentine economy.

Even if there arises an increase in demand for imported goods following the termination of war, it is unnecessary to maintain such a colossal amount of receivable balance abroad as at the present. Argentina is to receive from the United States a sum of 850,000,000 pesos in money and in foreign exchange. Notwithstanding, there are ample resources herein to pay or to refund our imports from the United States or the loans by America to Argentina.

British circles, meanwhile, interpret the present Argentine measure as an indication of surplus Argentine exports to the United States and the existence of frigid Argentine-American relations. On the other hand, we see in this Argentine action an example of its independent economic offensive against the United States. The fact is discernible, moreover, that Argentina has resolutely launched upon protection of its own and South American economy by an action which was not open to other South American countries.

It is not propitious, nor does this adroit Argentine action, seek to call upon reflection by the United States; however, even the United States may realize the cold stern fact that it cannot handle Central and South American economy by its own self-will. In this light it can be readily said that Argentina, battling for its neutrality, simultaneously is fighting a game battle for the self-respect and self-defense of her 20 fellow nations of South America.

# Anglo-American Designs On the Balkans

## Serious Strife Between Soviet Union and British-U.S. Combination Seen in Southeastern Europe—Crisis Fast Approaching in Anti-Axis Camp

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Since the Teheran Conference there has been a marked growth in the activity of the anti-Axis camp designed to influence the Balkan States in its favor. Winston Churchill has made a prolonged sojourn in Cairo in zealous pursuit of his political ends. On December 9, he interviewed the former Greek King, and on the following day he saw the former King of Jugoslavia. It is learned also that Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, was subjected to a large-scale indiscriminate bombing by the anti-Axis air forces on December 10, while Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, issued a minatory statement demanding the three Balkan States allied to Germany to secede from the Axis camp.

It goes without saying that the Balkan problem is of urgent and grave importance for America and Britain not only from the strategical point of view of conducting the present war successfully but from that of promoting a favorable disposition of European affairs in future, and there is no doubt that they made earnest efforts at the recent Teheran Conference to reach a basic understanding of some sort with the Soviet Union concerning the Balkans. Nor is it necessary to say that the Soviet Union's interest in the Balkans is no less keen or profound. Since the days of the Czarist regime her westward policy has been pregnant with many issues yet to be settled. The East European regions extending from the three Baltic States to the Balkan States form, so to speak, the lifeline of the Soviet Union, which naturally believes that leadership in this sphere of Slav influence ought to rest with her.

### To Effect Federation

On the other hand, Britain's traditional policy has been to effect a federation of East European countries such as Czechoslovakia and Poland so as to use such a federation as a European bulwark against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is, of course, well aware of this British scheme. She has, therefore, studiously refrained from expressing herself definitely in response to the request of America and Britain for her support of their plan for the post-bellum settlement of the European problem. She holds stoutly to the view that it is premature to discuss plans evolved by America and Britain for the settlement of post-bellum problems, basing her contention on the ground that the war is actually in progress. And there is reason to believe that at the recent Teheran Conference, the Soviet Union took this stand unyieldingly and finally prevailed upon America and Britain to take up the problem of creating a second front as the main subject of discussion at the gathering.

The policy of the Soviet Union toward the East European countries has consistently been to establish her sway over them by concluding separate treaties with them. The conclusion in Moscow, simultaneously with the close of the Teheran Conference, of a treaty of friendship and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and the refugee Czechoslovakian regime is proof of the steady progress of this policy toward its materialization. In the face of this turn of events, Britain is complaining quite impotently that the pact in question runs counter to the spirit of the Eden-Molotov Agreement of 1941. The initiation of active diplomatic parleys between Moscow and Sofia following the signing of the treaty and the recognition by the Soviet Union of the Red regime in Jugoslavia bear witness to the good progress being made by Soviet diplomacy vis-a-vis the Balkans, a fact which is, no doubt, giving America and Britain cause for acute anxiety. If, in the existing circumstances, Britain wants to reach a compromise with the Soviet Union regarding her Balkan activities, she will be obliged to decide speedily her policy toward the refugee Administration at Cairo and the partisan corps under Michailovitch.

### Have Met Little Success

As the German Minister of Propaganda asserted, the prevailing European situation is such that no country except Germany is in a position to check or frustrate the designs of the Soviet Union. Such being the case, America and Britain are trying persistently to conclude with the Soviet Union an agreement for the post-bellum settlement of affairs with a view to restraining the westward advance of Soviet influence. So far, however, their efforts have met with little success. Notwithstanding the fact that they succeeded in securing the participation of Premier Stalin in the Teheran Conference, the conversations at Teheran ended, after all, by their giving, much against the grain, a definite pledge to the Soviet Union as regards the creation of a second front.

The statement attributed to General Jan C. Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, that the Soviet Union is aspiring to the leadership of Europe, that she is consequently striving after collaboration with the West European countries over which Britain is seeking to secure leadership, and that this state of affairs will necessarily lead to the splitting up of Europe into two hostile camps may well be regarded as prophetic of the gradual development of a serious strife between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American combination. There are, indeed, indications that such a crisis in the anti-Axis camp is fast approaching, despite the big concession already made by America and Britain to the Soviet Union in the shape of their recognition of Soviet leadership in East Europe.

In the meantime, the Balkan States allied to Germany are as firmly determined as ever to fight on in the Axis cause. Notwithstanding the desperate Anglo-American political machinations to inveigle their country, the Bulgarian Premier and Home Minister have recently declared the readiness of 1,000,000 Bulgarian troops for action; Rumania has also reaffirmed her strong resolve to fight on for her freedom and honor.

Faced by the irresistible demand of the Soviet Union for the speedy creation of a second front in West Europe, America and Britain are now compelled to venture on this admittedly difficult task, a course which if taken, tends to increase the possibility of their loss of the Balkans. Due to the vexations and anxieties of which he has been the prey of late, Winston Churchill is now reported to have been taken ill. Taken altogether, there is nothing which warrants America and Britain in taking an optimistic view of the position which will be assigned to them in the post-bellum disposition of affairs.

# Songs From Prison

By MAHATMA GANDHI

This and this alone
Is true religion—
To serve thy brethren:

This is sin above all other sin,
To harm thy brethren:

In such a faith is happiness,
In lack of it is misery and pain:

Blessed is he who swerveth not
aside
From this strait path:

Blessed is he whose life is lived
Thus ceaselessly in serving God:

By bearing others' burdens,
And so alone,
Is life, true life, to be attained:

Nothing is hard to him who, casting self aside,
Thinks only this—
How may I serve my fellow-men?

• • •

Great sages sing the purifying
power
Of God's most holy Name:

In this lies beauty, purity and
bliss:

Armed with this overcoming
sword
Peace mayst thou win in turmoil,
Peace eternal, here and now:

To those who trust that Name,
No doubt is left, no fear.

# Fruits of Wisdom

Memory is the receptacle and sheath of all knowledge.—Cicero.

• • •

This life will not admit of equality; but surely that man who thinks he derives consequence and respect from keeping others at a distance is as base-minded as the coward who shuns the enemy from the fear of an attack.—Goethe.

• • •

Never part without loving words to think of during your absence. It may be that you will not meet again in life.—Richter.

• • •

If you wish to ruin yourself, marry a rich wife.—Michelet.

• • •

Beautiful as is the morning of day, so is the morning of life. Fallen though we are, there remains a purity, modesty, ingenuousness and tenderness of conscience about childhood, that looks as if the glory of Eden yet lingered over it, like the light of the day on the hilltops, at even, when the sun is down.—Anon.

• • •

God created the coquette as soon as he had made the fool.—Victor Hugo.

• • •

They that do nothing are in the readiest way to do that which is worse than nothing.—Zimmermann.

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

# Nippon Times
## Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,071 TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1943 Price 8 Sen

## War Front Flash

### Cape Torokina Enemy Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 21.—The Wild Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Navy valiantly attacked the enemy airfields as well as various positions at Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, late on the night of December 17. The Japanese raiders blasted objectives causing nine places at the airfields to be set ablaze, while three other enemy military establishments were also set afire. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

### Pilelo Isle Positions Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 21.—Imperial Naval Air Units, late on the night of December 17, attacked Pilelo Island and furiously bombed enemy positions there, blasting and setting ablaze four places. All the Japanese planes returned to their bases safely.

### Kaimana Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 21.—Three enemy four-engined planes attempted to attack Japanese positions at Kaimana, New Guinea Island, on the morning of December 17. However, the raiders were all repulsed by the Japanese Ground Units before they were able to inflict any damage. No damage was caused by the enemy.

### *Panamanians Cannot Endure Arrogance Of Doughboys—Protest to U.S. Envoy*

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—Foreign Minister Octavio Fabrega of Panama has called the American Ambassador to Panama to account for the outrageous behaviour of American troops stationed in the country, a report from Panama disclosed.

On the weak pretext of defending the Panama Canal, a great number of American soldiers have continuously flooded the country and, of late, their arrogant behaviour has become too great to endure, the Foreign Minister declared.

Their outrageous acts reached a peak recently when the President of Panama riding in his car on official business, was deliberately stopped by American soldiers who made a thorough search, it was revealed.

"Unless the behaviour of the Americans improve," the Foreign Minister sharply warned, "the Government of Panama will have to resort to proper measures."

## Press Comments

Tuesday, December 21

ASAHI—In Praise of Heroes

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Bestial Practices

### In Praise of Heroes

ASAHI.—At 3:15 p.m. yesterday the 100,000,000 people of this country in awed silence and with bare heads heard the Imperial Headquarters communique telling of the supreme heroism of the Imperial Naval Landing Party garrisoning Tarawa and Makin islands in the Gilbert group numbering 3,000, and of the 1,500 civilians in service who shared their fate, going down fighting against heavy odds to the last man after taking heavy toll of the enemy and striking terror into those who survived.

On November 21, the enemy in several hundred landing barges escorted by a hundred and some scores of amphibian tanks began landing on Tarawa and Makin islands. Prior to this, the enemy, ever relying on sheer volume of steel to carry the day, had poured upon these islands in the course of two days, 2,200 tons of shells and 700 tons of bombs and pretended that he had broken the resistance of the defenders. But what the landing force encountered was a solid wall of resistance put up by officers and men whose fighting spirit had only been fanned by the terrific bombardment. With only a force of 3,000 they gave battle to 50,000 attackers. For five days these demigods held the foe at bay and, according to enemy accounts they used bayonets when their ammunition was exhausted and bayonets snapped. Their dauntless spirit and tremendous gallantry nearly killed the attacking marines in the moral sense.

The garrison force under the inspiring command of Rear-Admiral Keiji Shibazaki had been determined from the outset to defend this first-line post in the southern waters to the last man. The overwhelming odds failed to shake their courage one whit and they fought until the last man went down. Nothing could have been loftier than their loyalty and valor. We, who had been moved to the bottom of our souls by the magnificent manifestation of the spirit by the Army force on Attu, now learn of the supreme heroism of the Navy force on Tarawa and Makin. We know that their names will go down in history, ever cherished and immortal.

In the defense of first-line positions, the part played by civilians in service is extremely important. Those 1,500 on the two islands did their duties until the last and finally went down fighting together with the Bluejackets. Thus, they have shown themselves equal in courage and fighting spirit with the men whose duty it was to fight. They have proved that the Japanese people, whether in arms or not, are ready to lay down their lives for the State when the time comes for the supreme test.

The American attacks on the Gilbert Islands were motivated by a desire to remove the serious menace of our advance bases to their communication route from America to Australia and the Solomons. At the same time, their intention is to make them their base for operations against the Marshall Islands, the first step in their central advance route. They are recklessly and persistently carrying on their offensive and the hardships of the officers and men pitted against an enemy relying on sheer weight of volume must be extreme. We need not point out the lesson of the Tarawa and Makin sacrifice. We must make the lofty spirit that moved those heroes our own and redouble our efforts toward victory so that they fell on those lone islands in the far Pacific shall not have died in vain.

### Bestial Practices

TOKYO SHIMBUN—This is by no means the first time that we have heard of the unscrupulous and bestial practices of the Americans and British rendered desperate by defeat. After having laid down definite points of international law, presumably for others to follow, they have themselves violated them right and left as if they did not exist. If we include the sinking of the hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru we may count 12 cases of enemy attack on hospital ships. At last our Government has been roused to a declaration of its reservation of rights to a wide range of reprisals.

Not only have the brutal Yanks sunk the Buenos Aires Maru and machine-gunned the wounded and sick soldiers in life-boats but callously killed scores of nurses, showing that their talk of chivalry toward women does not apply in wartime and that their bestial nature has come out from their thin veneer of civilization.

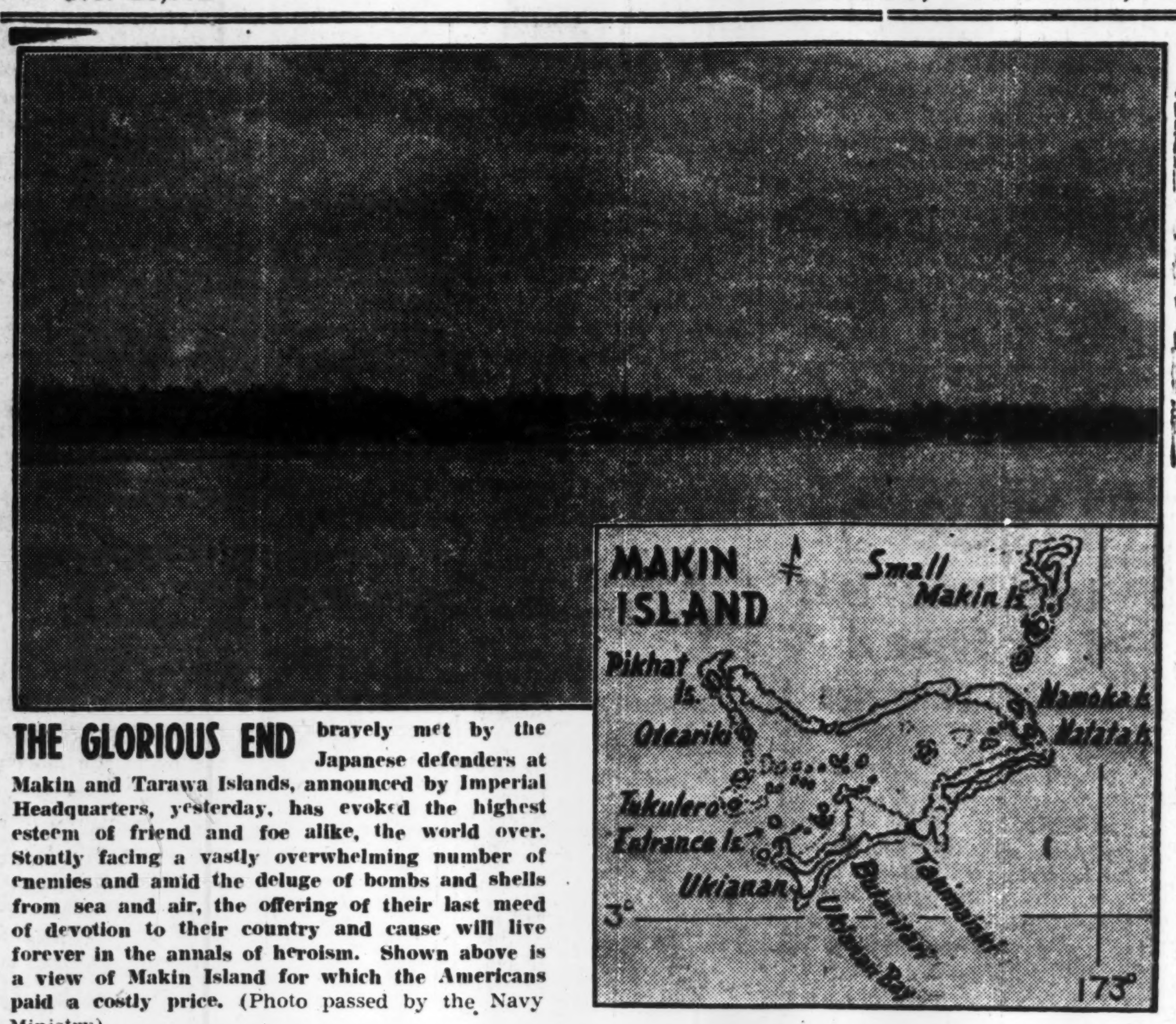
Who with any sense of right and wrong can help boiling with indignation in reading the protest lodged by the Imperial Government as published yesterday? Our hatred of the enemy has been intensified to the highest pitch and our determination to crush the Anglo-American devils has been bolstered.

Without any scientific ground, the Anglo-Saxons have ever entertained a sense of superiority over other races and extended their domination over the world by fraud, robbery and exploitation. They have massacred Indians, drugged and murdered Chinese and are coercing Latin America. Against any country or person interfering with their program of white supremacy they think nothing of practicing butchery and ruthless lawlessness. What was the Amritsar tragedy of 1921? Not content with having foully deceived India, the British ground the helpless Indians under the iron heel of the Rawlatt Act and machine-gunned thousands of devout Indian men and women who had gathered for

(Continued on Page 2)

### Correction

In the report on war activities in New Guinea appearing in yesterday's Evening Edition of the Nippon Times, the heading "Destroyers Sunk" was inadvertently printed. The same heading should have read, "Torpedo-Boats Blasted."




THE GLORIOUS END bravely met by the Japanese defenders at Makin and Tarawa Islands, announced by Imperial Headquarters, yesterday, has evoked the highest esteem of friend and foe alike, the world over. Stoutly facing a vastly overwhelming number of enemies and amid the deluge of bombs and shells from sea and air, the offering of their last meed of devotion to their country and cause will live forever in the annals of heroism. Shown above is a view of Makin Island for which the Americans paid a costly price. (Photo passed by the Navy Ministry)

### U.S. Paying Dearly In S. Pacific War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—Reflecting the moral blow on America caused by the heavy losses suffered in landing operations on the Gilbert Islands and more recently at Cape Merkus, New Britain Island, Raymond Clapper, well-known Washington columnist of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, declared, "We are paying the price for being asleep after World War I and not realizing how valuable these Pacific islands were potentially."

## NIPPON HEROES HAILED IN REICH

### Highest Tribute Paid To Brave Defenders Of Gilbert Islands

Domei

BERLIN, December 20.—Immediately upon receipt of the first reports of the glorious end of the Japanese garrisons stationed on Makin and Tarawa islands as announced by Imperial Headquarters at 7:15 a.m. Berlin time, all the evening papers here carried the news which has won the respect and admiration of the German people. Their headlines paid the highest tribute to the peerless spirit of loyalty of the soldiers of Japan.

The small Japanese garrison numbering some 3,000 gallantly attacked the overwhelmingly numerous invaders estimated at over 50,000 and in defiance of the terrific enemy barrage inflicted tremendous damages on the foe. The German people expressed deep admiration for this dauntless spirit which has no parallel in the world.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced as follows:

"The spirit of loyalty of the Japanese as gloriously displayed at Tarawa and Makin will eternally protect Japan, and our regard for our ally nation, peerless among the Powers of the world, has been all the more strengthened.

"Especially, the valiant sacrifice of the 1,500 civilian employes who fought and died together with their comrade soldiers is splendid manifestation of the will to sacrifice self in a national crisis of each and every Japanese subject."

### Spain Frees Offenders

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—The Spanish Government announced today that it has decided to release conditionally from political criminal detention quarters all political prisoners, who have repented, according to Madrid reports.

### U.S. Landing Barge Bill Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 19.—President Roosevelt is reported to have signed the bill for the construction of landing barges, according to Washington reports.

## *Enemy Admits Gilbert Landings Bloodiest in War Annals of U.S.*

### Ungrudging Praise Given Doughty Japanese Defenders; Huge American Losses Are Noted; Scribe Johnston Writes 'Miracle' in Report

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 19.—American war scribes in their reports from the front line of the battle in the Pacific and American officers in their reports to their superiors unanimously agree in praising the valiant fighting of the Japanese and at the same time admitted the appallingly high losses of the American forces in the battles of Makin and Tarawa Islands, which are termed the bloodiest battles in the American history of naval warfare.

The American forces participating in the fighting at Makin and Tarawa Islands included the main strength of the Second Marine Corps, which is said to have participated also in the battle of Guadalcanal Island, and the 27th Infantry Division. These forces, which were commanded by Marine Corps Commander Rear-Admiral Holland Smith, barely succeeded in securing a bridgehead on Tarawa Island only after more than 70 hours of grim fighting.

In an editorial titled "Balance Sheet of the Gilbert's Campaign," the New York Times stated as follows:

"Naval forces protected by the greatest concentration of plane carriers in the history of warfare succeeded to land on Gilbert islands after 76 hours. The fighting at Tarawa and Makin Islands was the bloodiest and most fiercest ever since the establishment of the U.S. Marine Corps. More American blood was sacrificed in the battle of those two Islands than in the battle of Chateau Thierry in 1918, in the fierce fighting at Thorton Cliff in the Philippine campaign of 1901, or in the 'human bullets' storming of Fort Fisher in 1865, or again in the death struggle at Guadalcanal Island."

Thus, the Japanese crack landing party continued to the last man their death-defying struggle of unparalleled gruesomeness in the face of the attack of the American forces, who relied entirely on quantity. All American reporters coincide in their reports of how the Japanese at last died an honorable death in the South Seas. Commander Juan Carlson praised the fighting of the Japanese Forces at Tarawa Island in the following vein:

"The battle of Guadalcanal Island was an extremely fierce battle, but it does not compare at all with the fighting in the landing on Tarawa Island."

Richard Johnston, who participated in the landing operations as the representative of the American newspapers, reported as follows:

"That the American forces were able to land on Tarawa Island at all was indeed a miracle. This battle was the most gruesome affair of blood-shedding that ever happened in the American history of wars. The members of the High Command, too, have admitted that the number of killed and wounded was abnormally high."

What especially thrilled the minds of the American people was the heroic way in which the Japanese died a glorious death by killing themselves in the face of the enemy. The Commander of the Marine Corps said in his "Historic Report" to Rear-Admiral Richmond Turner, the Commander of the Task Force, as follows:

"When in the current landing operations the New York 69th Regiment was about to make a storm attack, five officers of the Japanese Forces to whom the fighting situation was disadvantageous committed suicide in a heroic manner."

A special front-line correspondent of the United Press sent the following report concerning the landing operations at Tarawa Island on November 27:

"By the order of the commander, the forces jumped on the coral reefs at a distance of 300 meters from the shore. Japanese machine gun nests

(Continued on Page 2)

### Wavell Bares Obstacles In Attacking From India

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Viceroy Field-Marshal Archibald P. Wavell, in a speech before the British-Indian Chambers of Commerce today, stressed that "we are fighting to smash Japan completely," according to a New Delhi dispatch.

Wavell also said that it is not a matter of merely regaining "lost positions of the British Empire or of oil and rubber resources, but Japan must be utterly defeated as without such a defeat there can be no military or economic security for the British Empire."

In this connection, the Viceroy emphasized that India would have an important role as the base of operations against Japan, although there would be difficulties in getting sufficient space in harbors for warships and in establishing sufficient airdromes.

### Reich Air Forces Bomb London Area, Vicinity

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 20.—German air forces raided London and other cities on the southwestern coast of England last night inflicting heavy damage and casualties in the London area, the British Air Ministry announced today, according to reports from the British capital.

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Two air alerts were sounded this evening when a formation of German planes raided the metropolitan district, according to reports from London. The Air Ministry announcement said that the raiders caused damage and inflicted casualties. It was also revealed that waves of German planes struck at towns on the south-east coast of England.

## JAPAN-THAI TIES ENTER 3RD YEAR

### Shigemitsu and Aoki Hosts at Luncheon On 2nd Anniversary

In celebration of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand, a memorable event in the history of Greater East Asia, under which the two nations are now fighting side-by-side against the United States and Great Britain, enemies of the East Asiatic races, the Foreign Office and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry jointly held a luncheon at the Foreign Minister's official residence at 12:30 p.m. today.

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki were the hosts, and Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, and other members of the Thai Embassy were present as the guests of honor. Representing the Japanese side, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu delivered an address, reviewing the significance of the alliance and also the close relations and cooperation maintained between the two countries in the past two years.

Those present at the luncheon were Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan; the Thai Army, Air and Navy Attaches; the Commercial Secretary, and other secretaries of the Thai Embassy. There were also present President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, War Department; Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada; Chief of Staff General Gen Sugiyama; Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Osami Nagano, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, former Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, former Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi, and others.

The full text of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's address, delivered at the luncheon, follows:

**Shigemitsu Speaks**

"Your Excellency the Ambassador of Thailand and Gentlemen:

"Today, we greet the Second Anniversary of the Pact of Alliance between Japan and Thailand. It affords me great pleasure to celebrate the day at this luncheon which His Excellency the Ambassador of Thailand has been good enough to attend.

"Two years ago, Japan, for the defense of East Asia, was obliged to plunge into a war of self-defense and self-preservation against the United States of America and Great Britain. Thailand lost no time in concluding a pact of Alliance with us and in entering the War for the liberation of East Asia. Freed from American-British agression, the country has gone strenuously forward with the task of constructing a new East Asia. It is most gratifying to us all that it has been able to recover in August last the Malai and Shan regions that had been long lost to Britain.

"The fundamental policy of Japan is, as you know, to promote the good neighbor relations and ties of amity with all countries in East Asia. Following the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Alliance Pact, we have, in the course of the present year, entered into a series of similar pacts of Alliance—with Burma on August 1, with the Philippines on October 14, and with the Chinese Republic on October 30. All these instruments aim at the realization of this policy. They provide for the collaboration and mutual assistance between the signatory Powers on the basis of each other's sovereignty and independence—politically under the principle of equality and economically, under the principle of reciprocity.

"It is this manner of cultivating and enhancing the harmonious in-

(Continued on Page 2)

### Pressmen in Washington Strike Over Wage Issue

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—Residents of Washington read the news today in sharply curtailed editions owing to the general walk-out of composing room employes of four daily newspapers in the U.S. capital according to a dispatch received here.

The papers affected were the Washington Post, Washington Times Herald, Evening Star and the Washington News, which serve some 625,000 people.

It was also revealed that the walk-out was caused by a wage dispute, with the employes demanding a dollar-a-day increase.

### French Ex-Premier, Governors Nabbed By De Gaullists

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—The French Committee of National Liberation, has arrested Pierre Etienne Flandin, former French Premier, Marcel Peyrouton, former Governor-General of Algeria, and Pierre Boisson, former Governor-General of French West Africa, according to reports received here today. The three who had been under solitary confinement in a village in Southern Algeria have been now transferred to a military prison in Algiers, the report added.

## THAILAND FETES ALLIANCE PACT

### War Pledge Renewed At Ceremonies Held Before Sacred Buddha

Domei

BANGKOK, December 21.—Ceremonies commemorating the second anniversary of the signing of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand were observed before the famous Sacred Emerald Buddha, at 10 a.m. today. The immovable determination to consummate the War of Greater East Asia and to crush America and Britain were renewed afresh before the Emerald Buddha as at the time of the conclusion of the Alliance.

Present at the function on the Thai side were Premier Phibun Songkhram, Deputy Defense Minister Phichit Kriangsak-Phichit and the other Ministers and heads of Thailand's National Army. The Japanese side was represented by Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami, Corps Commander XX, the Japanese Army and Navy Charge d'Affaires and others.

Following his offering of incense and the sacred fire before the altar of the Emerald Buddha, Premier Phibun read his congratulatory address, to which Ambassador Tsubokami responded. The priests then recited sutras while those present rose and offered a one-minute silent prayer.

The ceremonies over, the whole party proceeded to the Foreign Office.

As this day also marks the first anniversary of the exchange of the ratifications of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement, a reception will be held from 4 p.m. at the National Cultural Academy.

A dinner party is scheduled for tonight at the Foreign Office at 7 p.m. as further functions to commemorate the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance. Aside from the exchange of telegrams between Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Premier Phibun felicitating this significant day, there will be an exchange of broadcasts between Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and Thai Foreign Minister Direk Jaiyanama.

### British Officer Moans Weakness of New Carrier

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Revealing the vulnerability of British aircraft carriers to rough sea weather, one officer from a new British carrier plying in the North Atlantic waters described the hardships and trials aboard the carrier, London reports said.

The carrier he was aboard was assigned to convoy duty in the North Atlantic where he said the water was rough the year round. With the landing deck measuring only 450 feet in length, he declared, landing and taking off was rendered extremely hazardous. "Accidents were numerous and any attempts to rescue them were impossible. It was a pitiful sight to see our comrade ships dragged into the sea while we looked on helplessly," he said.

### U.S. to Hold Labor Meet

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—The International Labor Congress will be held in the United States next year, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been selected as the site for the meeting, the International Labor Office announced today, according to London reports.

## BOLIVIANS OUST ANTI-AXIS GOV'T

### Nationalist Leaders Successful in Coup—Oppression Ended

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—A dispatch from La Paz reports that the pro-anti-Axis Government of President Enrique Penaranda was overthrown today in a coup d'etat by leaders of the national revolutionary movement.

President Penaranda and others including General Miguel Candia, Minister of War, and General Antenor Ichazo, Chief of Staff of the Bolivian army, have been placed under arrest, it is reported.

The dispatch said that the nationalist organization which engineered the coup is made up of elements from the Bolivian army and youth organizations.

Victor Estenssoro, the revolutionary leader, who reportedly headed the coup is reported to have taken over the Governor's palace and refused admittance to all others. Newspaper publication has been halted with soldiers posted immediately at all plants.

Penaranda, who led his country in declaring war against the Axis nations visited the United States last May on an inspection tour.

The revolutionaries, who suffered some casualties when over-powering one army garrison, announced that President Penaranda had resigned.

La Paz was awakened today at 3 a.m. when machinegunning in many parts of the city was started. Disturbances continued until 7 a.m. when the radio announced the coup d'etat as successful.

The revolutionaries also issued a brief manifesto affirming that the movement had ended "the regime of political and economic oppression and that the revolution constitutes a redemption of economy by the Bolivian people and was inspired by the love for Bolivia."

**Meeting Is Held**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—The Bolivian National Revolutionary Party that overthrew the old anti-Axis administration yesterday elected Major Gualbelto Villaroel as pro tem President of Bolivia during the meeting held at the President's residence, a report from La Paz disclosed.

During the same meeting, after some hours of heated discussions, new internal and diplomatic policies were decided for the new government.

The declaration issued following the meeting stated:

"The revolution was a complete victory for Bolivia, which overthrew the old oppressive policies of the old administration. The new government, based on the traditional love for the fatherland will execute complete economical liberation of the Bolivian people. The various governmental obligations in connection with the Atlantic Charter and other diplomatic policies will be fully respected as before. There is no change in our present diplomatic policies."

At the same time, the former President General Enrique Penaranda Del Castillo resigned his position with the words, "Conforming with the clear wishes of the Bolivian people and the Bolivian Army, I hereby offer my resignation."

The new President immediately formed his new Cabinet and launched on his duties with vigor.

La Paz citizens gathered at the residence of the President and wildly expressed their joy. Subsequently, they formed ranks and marched to the residents of the mine owners, whom the people accused as conspiring with the capitalists in oppressing the workers. At one owner's residence it was reported that acts of violence occurred and they were finally forced to disband by the police who fired blanks.

Besides these complaints against the former government's domestic policies, severe criticism was not lacking toward the Bolivian declaration of war against the Axis which came as a result of the former President's call at the White House. The Nationalists and the Army especially were against this policy. The impression is strong here that in spite of the official declaration, the Bolivian attitude toward the Axis will improve, according to reports received here from La Paz.

# GERMANS SHIFT BIG SPEARHEAD

## Kirovograd Sees Big Fight; Soviets Lose 286 Tanks

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—As frost-frozen ground gave mobility to tanks and other heavy war equipment, battles raged again on a gigantic scale all along the Eastern Front, with the destruction by the Wehrmacht of 286 Soviet tanks in various sectors, thus indicating the magnitude of the fighting.

Latest phase of hostilities was the shifting of the weight of the big German counter-attack from the Zhitomir-Korosten area to Kirovograd. The destruction of 147 Soviet tanks revealed the striking force of the Reich attack.

The Red Army unsuccessfully attacked at the Kherson and Nikopol Bridgeheads, in the area southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, as well as south of Nikopol, where 69 Soviet tanks were destroyed in a fierce battle.

Forty-three Soviet tanks were smashed completely or disabled east of Vitebsk when the Red Army, after throwing up a strong artillery barrage, attempted to break through Reich defense lines.

South and northwest of Nevel, Soviet forces continued break-through attempts which all failed in face of Reich resistance. The Wehrmacht, in counter-attacks, recaptured several towns. Some heavy guns were also captured.

Fighting in South Italy continued to present the same picture as at the beginning of the month, with activities limited to artillery and armed reconnaissance.

There was a complete absence of movement in the Central Apennines. Anti-Axis reports said that the 8th army, operating in the eastern sector, occupied Consalvi, six miles from Orsogna, but Berlin declared that Orsogna is still the object of contest as it has been occupied and lost twice by the enemy during the past week, with anti-Axis spearheads penetrating the city again on Sunday.

The 5th army's operations on both sides of the Mignano-Cassino highway have come to a virtual standstill, with the strong and unconquered German positions barring the enemy forces from entering the Liri River Valley.

# RUMANIA WAR HEAD HITS HULL'S INTIMIDATION

## Avers Army With Reich Prepared for Attacks

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUCHAREST, December 19—On the occasion of the opening of an exhibition held by the painters of the Rumanian propaganda companies, the Rumanian War Minister General Pantazi in his address dealt with U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's threat to the Balkan nations.

General Pantazi stated that Hull's remarks would be answered by the Rumanian soldiers fighting on the Crimea. "In 1940, Rumania experienced the meaning of unconditional surrender," the General said. "Since Marshal Ion Antonescu's ascension to power, the army and the navy have again pursued the way of honor. During the most serious hour and in the moment of the greatest moral burden, Rumania alone was supported by Germany and in her struggle on the side of Germany had reached her goal, namely the Dnjestr Line, within the shortest time.

"The security of the country as well as the feeling of gratitude toward Germany and the obligation of the soldierly honor demanded the continuation of the battle," he added. To the rumors of a demobilization of the Rumanian army, we could only answer that Rumania knows what fate would be expected of her in such a case."

General Pantazi had always declared that the Rumanian army would fight toward the end and would not be missing the decisive battle. He stated this attitude of the Rumanian nation is personified in the present exhibition of the artists of the Rumanian propaganda companies.

## Stark Back in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Vice-Admiral Harold Stark, Commander-in-Chief of United States Fleet in European Waters, returned to Washington for consultation with the Navy Department, the United States Navy Headquarters in Britain announced today, according to London reports.

## Light Control Moderated

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 19.—Light control in the Hawaiian Islands has been moderated for light is permitted until 11 p.m. and also foreigners are allowed to remain outdoors until that time, United States military authorities in Hawaii announced yesterday, according to Honolulu reports.

# *Skillful Nippon Surgeon Extracts Bullet Lodged Near Wang's Spine*

Domei

NANKING, December 20.—The bullet imbedded for eight long years close to President Wang Ching-wei's spine has been successfully extracted at last through the skill of Japanese medical science.

Since the time of the return of the National Government to Nanking the Nanking leader, who greets his 62nd birthday this coming New Year, has been occupied fully with his multitudinous duties. Recently, however, he complained of rheumatic-like pains in his back. The doctors examining him had been unable to locate the cause and those near to President Wang were greatly concerned.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan, who heard of President Wang's trouble, had Dr. Toshio Kurokawa of the Tohoku Imperial University make the trip to China to examine the President. As a result, the cause of the pain was traced to a bullet that had pierced through President Wang's back and lodged itself near his spine. Further examination at XX medical corps affirmed Dr. Kurokawa's diagnosis.

On December 19, President Wang underwent an operation at XX medical corps and the bullet was extracted in 15 minutes. President Wang has been removed from the hospital to recuperate at his own official residence, and full recovery is expected within ten days.

On November 30, 1935, an assassin, disguised as a newspaperman, blindly fired at Mr. Wang who was attending the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Yuans in Nanking. The first shot found its mark near President Wang's left eye, the second his right arm and the third in his back on the right hand side. The President remained immobile but was saved from the fourth shot by a violent push to the side by Ho Ying-chin, who stood near him.

Doctors at the Nanking Central Hospital at the time of the incident and the German doctors whom Mr. Wang saw when he went abroad, had been unable to remove the bullet. For eight years, as if symbolizing the thorny, trouble-beset path traveled by President Wang for the establishment of peace and order in his country, the leaden lump had evaded all efforts to remove it. It would seem a strange, significant turn of fate that the bullet should have been plucked out at the XX Japanese medical corps at this date when Japan, Manchoukuo and China are closely bound by the Alliance pact.

## *Landings on Gilberts Said Bloodiest Yet*

(Continued From Page 1)

obstinately spit fire on the American forces. The American forces fought back with flame throwers. At about 2:30 p.m., the marine forces withdrew temporarily in order to facilitate the attack by the air forces. And at night again the American forces were compelled to withdraw from important points."

It is believed that the "philosophy of non-surrender" of the Japanese Forces has brought home again to the American people what is being recognized now by Lieutenant-General Alexander Vandegrift, who was newly installed as the Commander of the Marine Corps, the fact that there is no "Royal Way" to Tokyo via the present Gilbert Islands landing strategy.

### Stiffest Fight in History

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 19.—"Never in the history of the United States' marines have more furious or bitter fighting been experienced as on Tarawa and Makin islands," declared the New York Times in a recent editorial. The paper went on to say that the United States' forces, protected by an unprecedented fleet of planes and carriers, required 76 hours before making landing on the Gilbert Islands.

The editorial further commented, "The blood shed by our men in these battles were even greater than the sacrifices made in the Battle of Chateau Thierry in 1918, the Philippines massacre in 1901 or the Fort Fisher slaughter in 1865 or in the more recent battle of Guadalcanal."

In Tarawa and Makin, the intrepid troops of the Imperial Navy fought to the last man. This gallant display of bravery could not fail to win the admiration of enemy correspondents. These reports will no doubt throw the enemy into utter despair.

The United States' forces, continuing their island hopping operations in the Pacific, launched on November 19, landing operations against the Gilbert Islands protected by a powerful air force and aircraft carriers. The Americans landed on Makin Island and early next day battleships and cruisers commenced an attack on Tarawa Island assisted by carrier-based bombers. It is reported that at least 1,500 tons of shells and 1,000 tons of bombs were rained on the island prior to the attack.

### 72 Hours of Struggle

The U.S. 2nd Marine Corps which participated in the Guadalcanal operations formed the greater part of the attacking force aided by the 27th Infantry Division under the command of Major-General Holland Smith. After 72 hours of bitter fighting the enemy finally succeeded in forming a bridgehead on Tarawa Island.

The Americans, however, only succeeded in gaining the bridgehead after sustaining tremendous losses both in men and material. As Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Pacific Fleet was forced to admit, the losses suffered in the landing were unprecedented in the history of United States warfare.

Admiral Nimitz after making an inspection of the battlefronts returned to Pearl Harbor and declared, "The Tarawa battle was the severest fought by our forces in the Pacific."

With this "preparatory announcement" the headquarters of the U.S. Pacific Fleet hesitatingly disclosed their casualties on December 1. The desperate predicament of the headquarters can well be imagined when it became the target of bitter criticism from the American public upon discovering the downright lies of the piecemeal announcements.

## *Japan-Thai Ties Enter 3rd Year*

(Continued From Page 1)

ternational relations of amity and neighborliness that is to be extended and made to serve as the foundation for world peace. This point was made clear also in the Joint Declaration issued by the Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations a few weeks ago. Viewed in this light, the Japan-Thailand Alliance Pact is to be considered as a historic document of great importance which has heralded the construction of Greater East Asia.

"Thailand is an old country. Japan-Thailand relations have a tradition of centuries. What is the cause that had so long prevented the development of the natural heaven-ordained friendship between our two countries both situated in East Asia? It is no other than the fact that Asia had been invaded, conquered and trampled under by third Powers who are complete strangers to it. However, Asia has now awakened. East Asia is being restored to the peoples of East Asia. Our enemies, for all their cunning and propaganda, for all their machinations of bullying and alienation, could never disturb the unity of East Asia. The determination of East Asia to protect itself is stronger than steel. Moreover, the might of our fighting forces is more than sufficient to crush enemy offensives of any kind anywhere.

"In the fact of the American-British ambition to achieve world hegemony through the conquest and exploitation of East Asia, our common aim is to defend East Asia, our homeland, to build up common prosperity, and to contribute to the progress of mankind, in general.

"Our resolution is unshakable and our united strength is invincible. There is, I believe, no doubt whatever, that our cause of justice will prevail ultimately.

"Let me conclude by asking you all to rise and drink to the prosperity of Thailand, our gallant ally, and to our final victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

## Celebes Kiddies to Send Picture Cards to Japan

Domei

MACASSAR, December 21.—A batch of picture postcards will come from the children in the Southern Regions bringing messages of friendship to the children in Japan.

The Celebes Shimbun had been receiving cards for dispatch to Japan from boys and girls in the middle and other public schools in the various districts of the Celebes. As almost 1,000 cards have been collected, they will soon be sent on their way to Japan.

One side of the cards bears drawings by the children and the other is filled with messages written in Japanese "kana" interspersed with difficult Chinese characters. It is interesting to note that the children in the South evince uncommon curiosity and interest in Japan's winter and snow.

## Rommel Inspects Defenses

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, December 20.—After concluding his tour of inspection through Denmark at the request of the Fuehrer, who commissioned him to examine the state of preparedness of the European defenses, Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel arrived at the headquarters of Field-Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt.

In addition to holding discussions, Field-Marshal Rommel will undertake extensive tours of inspection for the purpose of examining the defensive strength of the Atlantic Wall and the striking power of the German reserves stationed there.

## 123-Year-Old Negro Succumbs in America

Domei

**BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—"Uncle" Mark Thrash, a Negro born in slavery, who would have celebrated his 123rd birthday on Christmas Day, died in a two-room log cabin in Chickamauga, Tennessee, according to a dispatch received here. Chattanooga National Park Reservation officials said records showed that the old Negro was born in slavery at Richmond, Virginia, on Christmas Day in 1820. "Uncle" Thrash often used to say that he moved with his master at the age of 43 to Georgia and helped bury the dead of the Civil War in the Battle of Chickamauga. He claimed his father had 29 children during his five marriages and declared 18 of the children are still living, the oldest being 98 years old.**

# MEDICOS HEAR P.I. PRESIDENT

## Laurel Stresses Tasks Facing Asiatics at Medical Conference

Domei

MANILA, December 20.—Addressing the opening session of the three-day Medical Science Conference, commemorating the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines held at the auditorium of the Philippine Normal School, President Jose P. Laurel stressed the threefold significance of the current convention.

The President declared: "Firstly, the Conference proves the determination of the medical scientists in this part of the world to get together despite the war to promote the welfare and happiness of the East Asiatic peoples. Secondly, it demonstrates the self-sufficiency of the Greater East Asiatic medical world, which do not have to look to the West for guidance and inspiration in the accomplishment of scientific progress for the East is truly the cradle of human civilization."

Giving his third reason, President Laurel stated: "This Conference proves that the peoples of Greater East Asia are determined to carry out the great principles embodied in the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations particularly those calling for the enhancement of common culture to contribute to the general progress of mankind."

Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador to Manila, also addressed the Conference.

The opening session this morning was attended by more than 1,000 delegates from Japan and the Philippines, who packed the school auditorium. In the afternoon, the delegates visited the Malaria Control Field Laboratory of the Bureau of Health situated in Bulacan Province.

The program for tomorrow includes plenary divisional sessions as well as visits to the Bureau of Medical Science. On the last day, December 22, the program includes plenary divisional sessions with visits to Army and Navy Hospitals. It will wind up the day with a tea party to be given by President Laurel in the Malacanan Palace.

## Exhorts Fascist Party

Special to the Nippon Times

MILAN, December 9.—The Secretary-General of the Fascist Republican Party, Alessandro Pavolini, arrived in Genoa yesterday in order to inspect the Party there. Speaking before the meeting, Mr. Pavolini stressed the future employment of the Italian forces in the fighting on side of the German ally and declared that such military service would be a test of faith.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# *Students Join Nanking Clean-Up Campaign Against Opium Smoking, Gambling, Dancing*

Domei

NANKING, December 20.—With 4,000 college and middle school students swinging their weight into the drive, the Municipal authorities, this week, extended their clean-up campaign against opium smoking, gambling and dancing in the capital, with the edict ordering all cafes and tearooms to get rid of taxi-dancers and hired entertainers.

The order was circulated among cafe and tearoom proprietors by the Metropolitan Police Headquarters yesterday, Mayor Chow Hsieh-chang gave notice at the same time of the determination of the press to continue the campaign until the city can show a clean slate.

"When China and its Allies in East Asia are engaged in a total war with the common foe and are doing everything to bolster national strength, there is no reason for tolerating the existence of dance halls and their hired dancers," Mayor Chow said sternly.

This move was preceded by a seven-hour demonstration by 4,000 student reformers against the three evils. In a big parade the demonstrators started from the auditorium of the China Youth Institute up through the main streets of the city distributing handbills all along the way.

Marching into the Futsmao amusement district, they invaded cabarets and opium dens confiscating opium and smoking tools, which were burned up in a bonfire started in front of the China Youth Institute.

The parade was followed by a mass rally in which the students received commendations from Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng, who heads the Chinese Model Youth Corps.

Before adjourning, the youths passed a resolution to close gambling halls and cabarets, and resolved to appeal to the National Government for a concrete program for the gradual elimination of opium smoking from China.

## Explosion Rocks Oslo; Heavy Casualties Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 19.—A great explosion took place in Oslo Harbor this afternoon causing heavy casualties, according to reports from that city.

The explosion occurred while bombs were being unloaded from a military supply ship. Broken pieces of bombs were scattered all over the city and many houses were destroyed. Fires are reported to have swept the city from the explosion, which continued for about five hours from 2:35 p.m.

## *Press Comments*

(Continued From Page 1)

worship. The commander who ordered the cowardly massacre became a British hero and he himself boasted: "I have brought order to India."

What of the widespread lynchings of Negroes in America after the World War? In spite of the fact that Negroes fought for them in the war, they brutally killed or maimed those colored veterans, in their racial war. Even now, when they need every ounce of manpower, they cannot suppress their bestiality, and they have, at Detroit, for instance, killed or wounded 370 Negroes and by this method of intimidation have driven numerous Negroes to compulsory labor.

The barbarism of the Anglo-Americans has been brought to the surface by the war. To burn a man at the stake and sing and dance around the ghastly sacrifice has now become their religion. Thus, they have come to take sadistic delight in killing for the sake of killing. They think nothing of shootng helpless internees and machine-gunning wounded soldiers.

The Americans are trying to rule the world with their barbaric civilization. We must not let that happen. What promises peace and happiness to mankind is a relentless war against their bestial civilization.


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## Malai Set to Organize Labor Service Corps

Domei

SHONAN, December 20.—Labor service corps will be organized in Malai by the Military Administration as one wing of the movement toward achievement of a total people's labor service structure to meet the priority requirements for labor in the rapidly expanding industrial and food production fields in Malai. These labor corps will be dispatched for service in the various enterprises related to national defense as occasion calls.

The organization of the labor service corps is being pushed in the various provinces and cities, with due consideration given to the existing conditions, and preparations are expected to be completed simultaneously within a few days.

The labor service corps will be comprised of the Malais, Chinese, Indians and other native inhabitants who are at present engaged in non-vital fields of trade and agriculture. They will be men between the ages of 15 to 45. It is intended to include one person out of every 50 in the labor service corps.

## U.S. Aids Relief Work

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—The Anti-Axis Relief and Reconstruction Conference, which was recently held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, decided that each nation contributes relief and reconstruction funds according to its national income.

Dean Atchison, Director of the Anti-Axis Relief and Reconstruction Bureau, announced today that the United States Congress has approved an outlay of $1,400,000,000 as its share, according to Washington reports.

# ARMY MOPS UP 185TH DIVISION

## Fierce Fight Rages Near Hsitsai; North China Results Given

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA BASE, December 20.—Imperial Army Forces are now engaged in fierce fighting with the remnants of the 185th Division of the 66th Army, which was given smashing blows on December 17, in the area southwest of Pengchiawan, 40 kilometers west of Hsitsai.

Meanwhile, another unit of our forces has forced back the principal remnants of the 66th Army to the line connecting Pienshanho, Holingpo (25 kilometers west of Hsitsai) and Yenpeiho.

### War Results Revealed

Domei

SHIHMEN, December 20.—The results obtained by Japanese Forces operating in the southern sector of North China from the opening of the autumn campaign to December 15, are as follows:

Number of battles fought, 823; enemy strength encountered, 50,841; bodies left by the enemy, 4,199; prisoners taken, 2,634; enemy facilities destroyed, 1,241.

War trophies include one trench mortar; 15 light machine guns; 2,056 rifles; 19 automatic rifles; 950 guns; 962 pistols; 681 bayonets; 57,312 hand grenades; 28,730 mines, and others.

## Students to Construct Colonizers' Institute

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce had been contemplating the establishment of a colonizers' training institute in Narita, Inba-gun, Chiba Prefecture, for the training of students from various universities to be dispatched for the development of the Southern Regions. On Monday, the ground breaking ceremonies were observed for the construction of ten buildings on the 60 chobu site.

The training institute had been planned to be opened from April 1, but the original program has been speeded up and 300 students are scheduled to commence their training from January 10, housed in the nearby building of the Farmers' Practical Operation Association. The first entrants will complete their training and will be sent southward in April.

## U.S. Electric Plants Seized

President Roosevelt ordered Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson on December 19 to take over the operation of the five strike-bound Western Electric Company plants near Baltimore, Maryland, according to the British News Service from Washington, a special dispatch dated December 20 from Amsterdam to the Nippon Times disclosed.


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## P.I. National Assembly Approves 7 Measures

Domei

MANILA, December 20.—The National Assembly this morning approved in record time of slightly more than 30 minutes a total of seven bills, which after their signature by Speaker Benigno S. Aquino of the Assembly will be sent to President Jose P. Laurel for his signature before they become laws.

The approved bills are those prohibiting the cutting of timber in public and private lands where water springs or reservoirs may be found; second, fixing legal holidays of the year; third, empowering the President to effect changes in the present governmental structure; fourth, declaring Camp O'Donnell in Tarlac Province a national cemetery; fifth, providing for censorship of mails; sixth, regarding registration of motor vehicles; and seventh, prescribing the coat of arms of the Philippine Republic.

If the above measures are approved by President Laurel, a total of eight bills will be enacted into laws since the opening of the first regular session of the National Assembly on November 25.

The first bill to become law during the present session was that of creating a Food Administrator presently headed by Minister Jose San Victores. Meanwhile, it was learned from legislative circles that the solons will utilize the two-day recess up to January 10 in intensifying the food production campaign launched by the administration.

## Giraud to Visit London

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—General Henri Giraud, Commander of the French Rebel Army in North Africa, is expected to proceed to London shortly to consult with the British military authorities on military affairs, according to Algiers reports. However, the French Committee for National Liberation has not yet confirmed Giraud's pending visit.


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